

4469

Public Health

accr. 27. 7. '65



THE HEALTH OF
MIDDLESBROUGH
DURING 1964





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THE HEALTH COMMITTEE

Appointed May, 1964

Chairman : Alderman Mrs. L. Burton

Vice-Chairman : Councillor R. H. Huggins

His Worship the Mayor (Alderman G. R. Thompson, J.P.)

Alderman J. G. Boothby	Councillor Mrs. E. A. Gaunt
Alderman E. A. Dickinson	Councillor C. M. Hayes
Alderman B. Ramsey, C.B.E.	Councillor A. T. Higgins
Alderman W. Randall	Councillor T. J. T. Homer
Alderman L. Taylor	Councillor J. Mason
Alderman Mrs. A. Wain	Councillor P. J. McGlone
Councillor W. C. Bastiman, J.P.	Councillor Mrs. M. McMillan
Councillor W. Beeforth	Councillor Mrs. C. McNally
Councillor Mrs. E. M. Bolam	Councillor F. S. Moore
Councillor J. A. Brown, C.B.E., J.P.	Councillor F. Morton
Councillor G. A. Burns	Councillor Mrs. E. Narey
Councillor P. Conway, J.P.	Councillor H. Pinder
Councillor B. Cox	Councillor E. B. Scott
Councillor Mrs. M. A. Daniel	Councillor J. Stokes
Councillor C. W. Davies	Councillor W. J. Story
Councillor P. Gallogly	Councillor J. Wilson

with the following CO-OPTED MEMBERS :—

Dr. R. C. B. Arthur	Mr. C. W. L. Heaton
Dr. J. W. R. Moffit	Mr. E. Pierpoint
Dr. J. Whewell	Mr. T. Rhoden
Mr. R. H. Evans	Mr. Marshall Robinson
Miss P. Haggerty	Mr. C. Vere

THE PUBLIC HYGIENE COMMITTEE

Appointed May, 1964

Chairman : Alderman L. Taylor

Vice-Chairman : Councillor J. N. Bennington

His Worship the Mayor (Alderman G. R. Thompson, J.P.)

Alderman M. C. Newton	Councillor C. W. Fretter
Councillor D. V. Allen	Councillor J. Herron
Councillor J. A. Brown, C.B.E., J.P.	Councillor T. J. T. Homer
Councillor P. Conway, J.P.	Councillor P. J. McGlone
Councillor Mrs. G. R. Cox	Councillor R. I. Smith
Councillor C. L. Elder, M.B.	Councillor W. J. Story
Councillor W. Ferrier	Councillor J. Wilson

STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT, 1964

Medical Officer of Health and Chief Medical Adviser :—

Robert Taylor, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health :—

J. H. E. Baines, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (from 1.7.64)

Senior Assistant Medical Officers :	Janet B. Patterson, M.B., Ch.B. (M. & C.W.) John E. H. Tullis, M.B., Ch.B., L.R.F.P. and S. (Glasgow) & L.R.C.S. (Edin) (General)
*Assistant Medical Officers of Health :	6
*Tuberculosis A/C Medical Officer :	B. Coutts, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Superintendent Health Visitor :	R. Sutcliffe, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.CERT.
Deputy Superintendent Health Visitor :	S. M. Rochester, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. CERT. (from 1.10.64)
Health Visitors :	15 + 3*
Student Health Visitors :	4
Tuberculosis Visitors :	3
Non Medical Supervisor of Midwives :	E. Dempsey, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N., H.V.CERT.
Senior Midwife :	E. McIntosh, S.C.M., S.E.A.N.
Municipal Midwives :	18
Public Health Nurses :	8
*Chiropodist :	2
*Dietitian :	1
Social Workers :	2
Handicrafts Instructress :	1
Matrons, Day Nurseries and Convalescent Home :	4
Mental Welfare Officers :	L. W. Sawdon, T. Atkinson, R. Bennison, J. S. Foggin, B. T. Lincoln.
Female Adult and Junior Training Centres :	F. Gray (Supervisor), 8 Assistants.

Male Adult Training Centre :	Manager/Supervisor 3 Assistant Supervisor/ Instructors.
Day Centre :	2 Assistants.*
House Mother :	1 and 2 Relief.
Home Visitor/Teachers for the Blind :	3
Ambulance Officer :	Edward Sykes, F.I.C.A.P., F.I.A.O.
Deputy Ambulance Officer :	H. Rowney
Home Help Organiser :	A. M. Hutchinson
Chief Clerk :	W. H. Dickinson
Administrative Assistants :	H. E. Crosby, F. M. Smith, L. Hall, D.M.A., L. Lowe.
Clerks :	16
Secretary and Shorthand Typists :	M. Robson, and 4
Creche Attendants :	6
Orderlies, attendants, driver, caretakers :	16

* Part-time

SANITARY STAFF

Chief Public Health Inspector :—

F. G. Sugden, D.P.A., F.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I., A.M.I.P.C., A.M.I.P.H.E.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector :—

Thomas E. Peterson, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Public Health Inspectors :—

<p>†*A. Chisholm, M.A.P.H.I.</p> <p>**D. B. Coull, M.A.P.H.I.</p> <p>*G. Elliott, M.A.P.H.I.</p> <p>*L. A. Harrison, M.A.P.H.I.</p> <p>†*E. Ramsden, M.A.P.H.I.</p> <p>*J. L. Croft, M.A.P.H.I.</p>	<p>*G. B. Coulthard, M.A.P.H.I. (from 10.7.64)</p> <p>*G. Stewart, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.</p> <p>D. H. Thompson, M.A.P.H.I.</p> <p>*B. N. Heaton, M.A.P.H.I. (to 30.4.64)</p> <p>*G. Blakey, M.A.P.H.I. (to 9.5.64)</p> <p>**G. McCann, M.A.P.H.I. (from 1.10.64)</p>
(from 10.7.64)	

Pupil Public Health Inspectors :—

D. M. Thompson
F. A. J. Cross (from 26.10.64)
D. Arnett (from 1.10.64)

Technical Assistants :—

H. Butterfield
J. W. Fox
†C. Hadfield, M.R.S.H.

Shops Inspector :—

R. G. Thompson, M.I.S.A.A.

Rodent Officer :—

G. W. Tyreman

Public Slaughterhouse Supervisor :—

R. B. Crooks

Chief Clerk :—

W. Wright

Clerks :—

J. Piper
D. Arnett (to 30.9.64)
T. M. Duncanson
(from 1.10.64)

Shorthand Typists :—

K. M. Milner
E. G. Proudfoot
P. R. Bone

* Meat Certificate of R.S.H.
** Meat Certificate (Scotland)
† Smoke Inspector's Diploma R.S.H.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

Tel. No. 47201-5

26 SOUTHFIELD ROAD,

MIDDLESBROUGH.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report for the calendar year 1964.

Commenting on the statistics, it is perhaps interesting to note that while the birth rate for England and Wales as a whole continues to rise slightly, our birth rate has, since 1958, shown a slow downward trend. At 20.6 it is still, of course, above the national figure.

It is again a satisfaction to record that there were no cases of poliomyelitis or of diphtheria during the year. Immunisation continues to be urged and carried out at our Clinics and by the General Practitioners. Immunisation is a field of work particularly suitable for handling by a computer and we are working and planning towards this. A computer will not only handle records and statistics, but will initiate work by producing at the appropriate times lists of children requiring the various immunisation procedures.

Training and Refresher Courses were afforded once again to staff in the various sections of the Department. In addition to the usual courses two in-service courses were held. The first—a two-day course on the testing of deaf children by Professor Sir Alexander Ewing and Lady Ewing—and the second a one-day course in Mental Health organised by the Central Council for Health Education. The staff appreciate these training and refresher courses and recognise their importance in keeping us up-to-date and in thinking and planning for the future.

In the field of Health Education talks were given to various Bodies. A mobile unit of the Central Council for Health Education spent a day in the town, the theme put across being “Smoking and Health.” The visit received

Press and television coverage and the lecture demonstrator in charge of the Unit was satisfied at the interest shown by the public. Posters on smoking and health have been supplied to various Youth Organisations.

Several films were viewed as to their possible use in sex education and in the problem of venereal diseases, and at the end of the year a showing had been arranged for a Group in a College for Further Education. Posters and pamphlets were made available to interested Organisations. New notices advising early treatment of venereal diseases and giving the address of the local Clinic were displayed in public lavatories.

Following the presentation of last year's Annual Report, I was asked to report on the possible appointment of a Health Education Officer. Resulting from this at the end of the year a recommendation was before the Council that such an appointment be made.

During the year I had the honour to be appointed as your Medical Officer of Health and Dr. J. H. E. Baines was appointed to succeed me as Deputy Medical Officer of Health. We welcome him to the staff.

I wish to thank all members of the staff of the Health Department for the excellent work they have put in during the year and on their behalf, and my own, our grateful thanks are due to the members of the Health Committee for their support and encouragement throughout the year.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

ROBERT TAYLOR,

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area (in acres) including 173 acres of tidal water	7,304
Estimated Population (Mid-1964)	157,740
Census Population 1961	157,395
Number of Inhabited Houses (end of 1964) ...	44,900
Rateable value (31.3.64)	£4,880,239
Product of a penny rate	£19,572

Live Births :

	M.	F.	Total
Legitimate ...	1,548	1,448	2,996
Illegitimate ...	151	102	253
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,699	1,550	3,249

Rate per 1,000 population 20.6

Illegitimate Live Births per cent
of total live births 7.79

Stillbirths :

	M.	F.	Total
Legitimate ...	28	37	65
Illegitimate ...	2	3	5
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	30	40	70

Rate per 1,000 total live and still births ... 21.05

Total Live and Stillbirths :

M.	F.	Total
1,729	1,590	3,319

Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year) :

	M.	F.	Total
Legitimate ...	59	27	86
Illegitimate ...	4	2	6
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	63	29	92

Infant Mortality Rates :

Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births ..	28.32
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	28.70
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	23.72
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	19.08
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	16.01
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)	36.76
Maternal Mortality (including abortion) :	
Deaths	1
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births ...	0.30

Deaths Registered :—**Death Rate**

	M.	F.	Total	per 1,000 populn.
Nett	937	710	1,647	10.44

Deaths from :—

Smallpox	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis & Polioencephalitis	—	—	—	—
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—
Influenza	—	—	—	—
Violence	58	39	97	.615
Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	—	—	—	—
Cancer	196	117	313	1.9
Heart Disease	278	242	520	3.297
Tuberculosis	14	4	18	.114
Pneumonia	48	41	89	.5644
Pregnancy	—	1	1	.006

Comparative Rates :—

	Middlesbrough	England and Wales
Birth rate (live births) ...	20.6	18.4*
Death Rate	10.44	11.3*
Infant Mortality Rate	28.32	20†

* Provisional

† Per 1,000 live births.

Area Comparability Factors :—

Births	...	...	...	0.98
Deaths	...	...	...	1.27

Notifications—Rates per 1,000 population :—

Typhoid Fever	...	...	...	...	—
Paratyphoid Fever	...	...	...	...	—
Meningococcal Infection	...	...	...	...	.04
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	.25
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	.82
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	—
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	.03
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	—
Measles	...	...	...	...	7.01
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	.11
Encephalitis	...	...	...	...	.02
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	.58

Acute Poliomyelitis

(including Polioencephalitis)

Paralytic	—
Non-Paralytic	—

Food Poisoning089
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Puerperal Pyrexia :—

Rate per 1,000 Total Births	6.3
(Live and Still)				

WARD STATISTICS

Ward	No. of Cases of Infectious Disease per 1,000 population	Death Rate	Birth Rate	Infant Mortality Rate
Acklam ...	8	8	17	11
Ayresome ...	11	10	20	16
Cannon ...	25	10	27	10
Clairville ...	16	11	23	18
Berwick Hills ...	20	4	19	40
Crescent ...	16	29	17	8
Exchange ...	14	10	23	57
Gresham ...	17	12	26	23
Grove Hill ...	21	19	19	23
Linthorpe ...	17	13	17	19
Newport ...	24	12	30	15
North Ormesby ...	20	10	25	32
Park ...	15	9	14	7
Thorntree ...	25	7	21	23
Tollesby ...	18	7	22	13
St. Hilda's ...	17	11	27	38
Whinney Banks ..	10	11	15	23

SECTION B

MIDWIFERY SERVICE 1964

At the beginning of the year there were on the staff the Non-Medical Supervisor, her senior assistant and 19 midwives. One has since resigned and one has retired after many years of excellent work. Despite advertising we have been unable to recruit more staff.

Midwifery Training

The Part II school for midwifery training continues and pupil midwives worked on the district. Twenty-two were successful in obtaining their certificate.

Carter Bequest Hospital

With the closure of Ardencaple on 31.3.64 the number of applications for Carter Bequest Hospital increased. To the shortage of beds was added the problem of a shortage in staff. From 8.2.64 to 8.5.64 domiciliary midwives did day duty in the hospital, working in pairs for a week at a time. At the end of this period, when the hospital staff increased the position was reviewed and it was arranged that 65 patients, instead of 55, should be booked for admission to Carter Bequest Hospital every month.

Towards the end of the year it was again obvious that the number of requests for beds was exceeding the number available and at a meeting called in December to discuss the situation, it was arranged that the department should recommend 55 patients, the remaining 10 to be used for patients recommended by the Consultant Obstetricians. At the same time planned early discharge was discussed and it was decided that except in special circumstances no patient should be discharged before her 7th day and that the position was to be reviewed after 3 months. It may well be that if planned early discharge becomes standard practice because of the increasing demand for hospital delivery, more midwives will be required to cope with the extra work involved.

Some three years ago the National Birthday Trust instituted a Perinatal Survey in which members of this Department took part. The results have now been published. The recommendations are that all women having their first or fifth and upwards pregnancy and those living in poor social conditions, should be encouraged to go to hospital for their confinements.

Cord Blood

The taking of cord blood—a service started in September of last year—has proved very useful; 191 samples were

obtained. As a result 4 children were admitted to hospital for investigation and treatment and a further child was referred for investigation at six weeks.

The incidence of Rh. incompatibility is 6 per 1,000 births and where it is known before confinement that this exists, the mother is admitted to hospital. The finding, therefore, of undiagnosed cases is well worth the extra work involved.

“ At Risk ” Register

It has been stated on good authority that one child in 40 has, or develops before school age, some defect. Some of these defects are obvious at birth, while others appear later. To endeavour to trace these which may develop in later life, an At Risk Register is being kept. Certain familiar defects and a number of ante-natal, perinatal and post-natal conditions may produce some physical or mental handicap in a child. The midwives, both hospital and domiciliary, record such births on the birth notification form, and such a child receives extra supervision by the health visitor. In the 18 months in which this register has been kept 827 children have been notified as being at risk. Of these children —

one is known to be blind

one has been found to be deaf

55 are attending hospital because of their handicap

19 are probably mentally retarded to a greater or lesser degree.

18 children who were on the “At Risk” Register have died during their first year as a result of their handicaps.

The following list gives the reasons for children being on the “At Risk” Register, as well as the numbers of children involved, some of whom are at risk for more than one reason :—

A.	Virus infection during first 3 months of pregnancy	...	...	...	...	...	7
B.	Drugs during first 6 months of pregnancy	...					11
C.	Toxaemia of pregnancy	...	...	...	...		128
D.	Difficult labour	...	...	...	...	...	147
E.	Prematurity	...	...	...	...	...	423
F.	Anoxia of baby	...	...	...	...	...	149
G.	Birth trauma	...	...	...	...	...	45
H.	Haemolytic disease	...	...	...	...	...	24
I.	Neonatal jaundice	...	...	...	...	...	8
J.	Congenital malformations	...	...	...	...	...	80

From 1st January the Registrar General required a monthly return of all children found at birth with congenital malformations; 72 of these were found, some having only a very minor degree of defect, others with multiple and occasionally severe handicaps.

Children born alive showed 67 malformations at birth.

Hydrocephaly	1	Talipes	15
Spina Bifida	6	Other defects hand	2
Defects of eye	1	Defects skull and face ...	1
Cleft lip	4	Spinal curvature	1
Cleft palate	4	Defects skeleton	1
Oesophageal atresia	2	General defects skeleton	1
Rectal atresia	1	Branchial cleft	1
Other alimentary defects	1	Defects face and neck ...	1
Epispadias	2	Defects skin	1
Defects female genitalia .	1	Defects endocrine glands .	1
Indeterminate sex	1	Congenital malformation	
Defects upper limb	1	N.O.S.	4
Defects lower limb	2	Multiple malformation	
Syndactyly	1	N.O.S.	2
Defects lower limbs N.O.S.	1	Mongolism	7

Among stillbirths, 15 malformations were notified:—

Anencephaly	6
Encephalocele	1
Hydrocephaly	2
Malformation of liver and biliary tract	1
Talipes	3
Malformations not otherwise specified	1
Mongolism	1

Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinics

The majority of general practitioners do their own ante-natal work and as a result the ante-natal clinic attendances dropped to five during the year.

Mothercraft and Relaxation

This service continues to flourish and the numbers of mothers attending the classes show no signs of falling off. Indeed, many women attend for a second and even third course, having found great benefit from the lessons learned during their first pregnancy

Mothercraft and Relaxation classes

No. of mothers who attended	821
No. of visits paid by the mothers ...	5,747

The film, "To Janet a Son" which shows the birth of a baby, continues to be well attended.

Attendances at the showing of the film "To Janet a Son"	623
No. of sessions held	8

Co-operation Cards

Standard co-operation record cards were received from the Ministry of Health, and the Local Medical Committee and Maternity Hospital had agreed on their usefulness and the cards were issued to expectant mothers.

Carter Bequest Hospital bookings

Visits	1,082
Patients recommended admission	779
Patients delivered	561

Total number of women confined in the

County Borough :—	5,275
including Residents	3,283
Non-residents	1,992

in Institutions—National Health Service ... 3,820

Private Nursing Homes ... 24

Domiciliary 1,431

Residents confined outside the County Borough 35

No. of deliveries attended by
domiciliary midwives 1,436

Doctors' booked cases—

Nurse acting as midwife	1,362
Nurse acting as maternity nurse	67

Unbooked cases—

Neither midwife nor doctor booked ...	7
---------------------------------------	---

No. of patients who were attended by
domiciliary midwives during labour, were
delivered as emergencies in the Maternity
Hospital, but returned home after delivery ... 108

Hospital discharges to domiciliary midwives.

Patients who were not booked for district but were taken over by the midwife to be nursed at home	80
--	----

No. of cases in which medical aid was sought—

Doctors' booked cases	168
Unbooked cases	5

No. of Gas and Air administrations—

Doctor not present (as midwives)	1146)	
Doctor present (as maternity nurses)	45)	1,191

Administration of Pethidine—

Doctor not present (as midwives)	...	724
Doctor present (as maternity nurses)	...	30

No. of nursings (attention to mother and baby) 19,634

No. of ante-natal visits to patients' homes ... 4,375

No. of special visits 1,456

Midwives ante-natal clinic attendances—

New patients	...	1,943
Re-attendances	...	7,080

Premature Live Births : (Weight at birth $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or less):

Residents : 261 Non-residents : 246

Further details of these infants will be found in Table V of the statistical tables at the end of the report.

Stillbirths :180 Residents 71 Domiciliary 8
 Non-residents 109 Institutional 172

A broad classification of these stillbirths is as follows:—

	Domiciliary	Institutional
A. Maternal Health Factors	—	3
B. Obstetric Complications	2	116
C. Foetal abnormalities	1	31 (including 3 anencephalic and 2 hydrocephalic)
D. Undetermined factors	5	22

CHILD DEATHS

Of 109 children who died aged 0-4 weeks (neo-natal), 50 were residents and 59 non-residents, of whom 6 died at home and the remainder in hospital.

Classification :

Prematurity	62
The Pneumonias	4
Atelectasis	6
Cerebral haemorrhage	6
Asphyxia	4
(due to regurgitated food)	1
(due to pneumothorax associated with artificial resp.)	
Rh. incompatibility	7
Congenital abnormality	15
Haemorrhage from cord	1
Hypoglycaemia	1
Streptococcal meningitis	1
Cyanotic attack (placental insuff.)	1
	<hr/>
	109

Of 33 children who died aged 1 month to 12 months (infant deaths) 25 were residents and 8 non-residents, of whom 15 died at home and 18 in hospital.

Classification :

The Pneumonias	14
Asphyxia (regurgitated food and contact with bedclothes)	6
Meningitis	1
Encephalitis and bulbar palsy	1
Congenital abnormality	9
Peritonitis	1
Acute haemorrhage (entiritis)	1
	<hr/>
	33

Of 17 children who died aged 1 year to 5 years, 10 were resident and 7 non-resident, of whom 9 died in hospital and 8 at home.

Classification :

Home accident	2
Road accident	5
Medulloblastoma	1
Hydrocephalus	2
Aplastic anaemia	1
Acute encephalitis	1
Tuberculosis	1
Pneumonia (with infectious disease)	4
	<hr/>
	17

15 children (resident) died in hospital outside the area.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA

21 cases were notified during the year, 14 occurring in Institutions and 7 at home.

MATERNAL MORTALITY

There were 3 maternal deaths registered in 1964. Two were non-residents.

HEALTH VISITING

The Health Visiting Staff was somewhat depleted during 1964 owing to the retirement of three of our longest serving staff. From the 1st October one of the staff was appointed as Deputy Superintendent Health Visitor and thus, at the end of the year, the staff comprised :—

- 1 Superintendent Health Visitor.
- 1 Deputy Superintendent Health Visitor.
- 16 full-time Health Visitors.
- 3 part-time Health Visitors.
- 6 full-time Public Health Nurses (geriatric).
- 1 full-time and 1 part-time Public Health Nurses
(paediatric).
- 2 Male Orderlies.

Student Health Visitors

Last year's two students were successful in the examination and are now members of the staff. Two more students commenced training in Newcastle in October. They will be the last students to train under the existing syllabus for the Health Visitors' examination.

Surveys

Phenylketonuria—All children continue to be tested for Phenylketonuria. I am happy to report again that no children have been found to be positive.

Diabetes—An increasing number of children are being tested for diabetes and referred when necessary.

Oxford Childhood Cancer Survey—The Medical Research Council is investigating deaths from childhood causes over a period of ten years. The Senior Medical Officer dealt with sixteen cases during the year. This entails a good deal of work, since not only have the parents of the child who has died to be interviewed, but also the parents of a child of the same sex and born on the same day. These control cases are sometimes difficult to find, perhaps because of having moved house, or sometimes because of an unwillingness to co-operate.

In-Service Training

In October, Professor Sir Alexander and Lady Ewing conducted a Course in screening of hearing at Berwick Hills Clinic. Twenty members of the staff attended, as well as 10 school nurses; also ten health visitors from Darlington. This proved very successful and it is hoped that as many as possible of the children on the At Risk Register will be screened, nationally 9.06 per 1,000 children at risk have some degree of deafness, compared with 0.65 per 1,000 of a random sample.

Hospital Student Nurses' Training

Health Department staff again conducted two courses giving lectures to senior student nurses, an average of 32 attending. Some of the nurses also attended clinics and accompanied health visitors on visits.

Requests still come to the department for staff to talk to Women's Groups, etc. The Health Visitors are also frequently called upon to help in the training, at Infant Welfare Centres, of Student District Nurses, Student Nursery Nurses and Pupil Midwives.

Refresher Courses

Three health visitors attended Refresher Courses, one in London and two in Hull and returned with many new ideas and much enthusiasm.

Health Visitor/General Practitioner Attachment

Towards the end of the year, following a request by a General Practitioner, discussions were held with a view to commencing a pilot scheme for health visitors/General Practitioners attachment and accordingly it has been decided to seek Committee's approval in the very near future. Under this scheme it is envisaged that families will receive more comprehensive care. It is expected to lead to closer liaison with general practitioners.

Ascertainment of Hearing in Young Children

Seventy children were tested by health visitors, of whom two passed at re-test and two needed to be referred. During the In-Service training, (previously mentioned), 123 children were tested, of whom 14 were re-tested at a later date; one was referred for speech therapy and three to the aural clinic for further investigation.

Home Visiting by the Health Visitors

A total of 64,311 visits were made during the year, this including those paid to aged folk.

Details are as follows :—

Birth enquiry or first visits	3,245
Visits to infants (0-1 year) (excluding the initial visit)	9,903
Visits to children (1-5 years)	23,529
Special visits	1,357
Neo-natal and infant death visits ...	52
Ante-natal first visits	291
Ante-natal re-visits	231
Visits to aged men and others ...	8,331
Visits to aged women and others ...	8,383
Infectious disease visits	1,615
Ineffectual visits	7,374
Total ...	<u>64,311</u>

Child Welfare Centres

By the end of the year two new clinics at Easterside and West Acklam and the dental unit at Thorntree Health Centre were almost complete and Carlow Street dental suite was fully equipped.

The Mothers' Club at The Gables Clinic continues to be very active, with still an average of 50 to 60 members attending weekly—fathers, too, on special occasions.

From the following details can be seen aspects of the work carried on at these Centres.

Number of children 0-1 year (attending for the first time)	2,640
Number of children 1-5 years (attending for the first time)	242
Total number of attendances of children 0-1 years	22,906
Total number of attendances of children 1-5 years	18,169
Number of children examined by doctor	6,059
Number of children—advice given by Health Visitors	37,898
Total number of Clinic sessions ...	768

The following table shows the attendances during the year at the individual Clinics :—

				0 - 1 yr.	1 - 5 yrs.
Newlands Centre					
(2 sessions weekly)	...	...		2,060	1,894
Carlow Street					
(2 sessions weekly)	...	...		3,832	2,484
Grove Hill					
(2 sessions weekly)	...	...		4,194	3,352
St. Hilda's	...	...	...	1,600	1,363
Acklam	...	...	...	2,691	1,514
North Ormesby	...	...	...	1,395	851
Thorntree					
(2 sessions weekly)	...	...		1,642	1,603
Whinney Banks	...	...	...	2,163	1,159
St. Barnabas	...	...	...	1,444	972
Park End	...	...	...	1,877	1,241
West Acklam	...	...	...	1,387	826
Berwick Hills	...	...	...	1,261	1,152

Unless otherwise mentioned, there is one session weekly at each of the Centres.

Creches

These continue to be well attended and such was the demand from members in the Whinney Banks and Acklam areas that a creche was opened on the 1st September in the main hall at Whinney Banks Community Centre. A second session was commenced at The Gables, making a total of 11 sessions weekly.

Orthopaedic Clinic

This Clinic, run in association with the School Health Service for schoolchildren, gives advice on orthopaedic problems in the pre-school child when referred from a Child Welfare Clinic.

During the year, 16 sessions were held (usually once monthly with additional sessions when required to cope with a heavy waiting list) and at these sessions pre-school children paid 183 visits; these included 41 initial visits and 142 re-attendances.

Dental Care for Expectant and Nursing Mothers and Pre-Schoolchildren

This essential service is still handicapped by the continued shortage of dental staff. One morning session takes place each week in the Dental Clinic at the Grove Hill Centre.

During the year 74 expectant and nursing mothers, together with 29 children of pre-school age were seen in consultation. Examination and treatment were given as required.

DAY NURSERIES

The demand for places in the three Day Nurseries continues. Each Nursery has at least one handicapped child and two are admitted for afternoons only, to give the mother a rest from the arduous task of caring for such a child. When handicapped and normal children, who have only one parent and that parent is working, attend school there are often requests for nursery places during the holidays. At present one such handicapped child is admitted, but the demand is growing and it is felt that some provision should be made for these children.

Eight students sat and 8 obtained their N.N.E.B. Certificate. Nine students began their training, but one resigned because she felt unsuited for the work. The task of selecting girls to become nursery students is difficult, because of the large numbers applying, this being a popular form of employment.

165 schoolgirls visited the nurseries to gain insight into the work and visits are also paid by student midwives, health visitors in training and social workers.

During the year 86 Girl Guides attended the Day Nurseries for training and examination for their Child Nurse Badge.

During the year arrangements were made for the Matrons and staff to attend speech therapy clinics, school for the deaf and junior and adult training centres.

Statistics :

	No. of Places		No. on Register at 31.12.64		Average Daily Attendance	
	0-2	2-5	0-2	2-5	0-2	2-5
Mosman Terrace	25	35	25	35	15	24
Parkside	25	35	25	35	10	26
West Lane	25	35	25	35	14	22

NURSERIES AND CHILD-MINDERS REGULATIONS ACT, 1948

There are now three nurseries registered, accommodating 138 children. One additional nursery was registered, accommodating 30 children. The classes are held at:—

“Grey Tiles” Nursery School, Green Lane (60 places)
Settlement Hall, Newport Road (48 places)
Old Swedish Church, Linthorpe Road (30 places)

Four certificates of registration were issued to child-minders during the year and four certificates were cancelled, making a total of five registrations providing for 36 children.

FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC

The Family Planning Association are granted facilities at the Authority's Clinic buildings. Three sessions each week are held, two clinic buildings being used for this purpose.

During the year sanction for free consultation in accordance with the Council's scheme was granted by the Medical Officer of Health to 9 patients.

The sources of these patients were:—

General practioners	4
Ante-natal and Welfare Clinics	5

SALE OF WELFARE FOODS

Ministry of Food products and proprietary welfare foods are sold at all the Child Welfare Clinics and also at the Central Depot in Albert Terrace.

The following issues were made during the year, with the figures of the previous two years for comparison:—

	1964	1963	1962
National Dried Milk ...	11,534	13,397	15,879
Bottles of Orange Juice	27,813	25,071	21,841
Bottles of Cod Liver Oil	1,860	2,102	2,530
Vitamin Tablets ...	2,631	2,587	2,643
Proprietary Food Sales	£14,133	£9,818	£8,607
Packets of Food issued free of charge ...	738	876	692

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Infectious Disease	Cases		Deaths	
	1964	1963	1964	1963
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	40	63	—	—
Meningococcal Infections	6	6	—	1
Erysipelas	5	2	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	—	1	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	21	19	—	—
Dysentery	216	186	—	—
Measles	1106	1390	—	—
Chickenpox	1100	1163	—	—
Whooping Cough	130	277	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	5	—	—
Influenza	—	—	—	6
Influenzal Pneumonia ...	—	—	—	—
Acute Primary Pneumonia	17	26	89	113
Smallpox	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis	3	2	—	—
Gastro Enteritis	—	—	5	2
Food Poisoning	14	45	—	—
Anthrax	—	1	—	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	85	91	15	12
Other Tuberculosis ...	8	8	3	—

Measles, Chickenpox, Whooping Cough

All cases were visited by Health Department and School Nurses.

Dysentery

Of the cases notified, 125 were proved to be due to *Shigella Sonne*. As a result of following up the notified cases, a further 144 contacts were found to be positive symptomless excretors.

Food Poisoning

Organisms for the notified cases are shown in Table IV.

Tuberculosis

Further information can be found under the heading Tuberculosis on page 27.

Vaccination against Smallpox.

	No. Vaccinated			
	Primary		Re-vaccinations	
	1963	1964	1963	1964
Under 1 year	47	51	—	—
1 year	127	330	—	1
2-4 years	91	189	17	18
5-14 years	129	76	71	52
15 years and over ...	253	227	848	526
	<hr/> 647	<hr/> 873	<hr/> 936	<hr/> 597

Vaccination against Yellow Fever.

1,086 vaccinations were given during 1964. Of these, 505 were members of ships' crews (necessitating visits to 14 ships) and 581 were members of the general public.

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis.

During 1964, 175 people received two injections of Salk vaccine and 2,500 people completed a course of immunisation with Oral vaccine (i.e. 3 doses).

In addition, 186 people received a third (booster) dose either by injection or Oral vaccine, and 1,788 children between the age of 5 years and 12 years received a fourth dose.

Diphtheria Immunisation.

The work of Diphtheria Immunisation carried out during the year is shown by the following figures:—

No. of children under 5 years of age immunised	2,134
No. of schoolchildren immunised	352
No. of reinforcing injections ...	1,206

The following are the percentages of the total number of children in the town who have been immunised in the two groups:—

Percentage of children under five years of age immunised	50%
Percentage of schoolchildren immunised	84%

TUBERCULOSIS

I am indebted to the Consultant Chest Physician, Dr. B. Coutts, for the following comments.

In my report of 1963 I covered the anti-tuberculous work which the Chest Clinic is carrying out in some detail. It is not necessary to go over this ground again this year, as little change has occurred. It is necessary of course to

maintain extreme vigilance at this stage in regard to tuberculosis, as an attitude of complacency could very easily develop. While a vast improvement in the position has occurred in recent years, study of the figures given below will show that there are no grounds for assuming that the tuberculosis problem has been solved. It is true to say, however, that apart from a small number of patients who are very advanced when first diagnosed and die within a short time of admission, the outlook for new tuberculous patients is nowadays almost always very satisfactory indeed, once adequate chemotherapy has been started, and provided that this is maintained for the requisite period. Tuberculosis should, therefore, still be kept in mind as a possible cause of chest disease particularly in the elderly.

Deaths

There were 18 deaths compared with 15 in the previous year; 14 of these were male and 4 female. As in the past there were two points to be noted in regard to the deaths, first that in the elderly some of the deaths are due to associated conditions such as cardiac disease, bronchitis, lung cancer, and secondly some of the deaths are due to patients being moribund on admission to hospital.

New Cases

New cases totalled 99 which is very much the same as in the previous years. There were 54 males and 37 females. The cases are distributed throughout all the age groups, but the heaviest incidence fell this year on the group 25-35 in both sexes; this group contributing 21 cases out of the total of 99. As in previous years a large proportion of new cases was found to be infectious, in fact two-thirds of the patients this year were sputum-positive.

Chest Clinic Attendances

659 new patients attended the clinic in 1964; this was an increase of 56 on the previous year. This is striking considering that the total attendances at 5,612 were less than the previous year (6,114). It will be realised that the vast majority of new patients attending do not have tuberculosis but as in previous years many have severe and disabling chest diseases for which effective treatment is very difficult to undertake. As I mentioned last year, preventive measures taken by Local and National Authorities would be of great value if they led to a diminution of the vast amount of chronic bronchitis and lung cancer which affect the northern industrial populations. It is however possible for the individual to do something to help himself, and the giving up of smoking would save thousands of men a vast amount of ill-health, and lead to an enormous reduction in the numbers of patients requiring medical treatment for illness due to chest diseases.

Preventive Work

This work was carried on as in previous years. 1,144 contacts were examined; of this number 270 were given B.C.G. vaccination and 805 were X-rayed. 19 contacts were diagnosed as definite cases requiring treatment, and 4 were kept under observation. It is therefore obvious that contact work is worth doing, and there are no prospects at present of the diminution in this part of the anti-tuberculous campaign. I have to record my thanks to Dr. Baines who has been carrying out the B.C.G. vaccination during the latter part of this year.

Extra Nourishment

Extra nourishment in the form of butter, eggs, milk and occasionally meat, was provided through the Council's scheme under Section 28 of the Act and at 31st December, 69 patients were receiving it.

AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS

Age Groups		0-9	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	All ages
<hr/>											
Respiratory											
Males	...	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	4	6	13
Females	...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2
Non-Respiratory											
Males	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Females	...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2
		1	—	—	—	2	3	—	5	7	18

AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF NOTIFICATIONS

Age Groups		0-	1-	2-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	All ages
<hr/>															
Respiratory															
Males	...	—	2	2	2	3	5	6	10	7	5	8	3	1	54
Respiratory															
Females	...	1	1	2	4	2	4	—	10	6	3	2	2	—	37
Non-Respiratory															
Males	...	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Non-Respiratory															
Females	...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	4
Totals		1	4	5	6	5	10	8	21	13	9	11	5	1	99

The above does not include 8 transfers in.

Source of Notifications :—					1964	1963
Chest Clinic	...	...	...	...	31	30
Contacts	...	...	...	...	18	12
						Routine
						14
						School
Mass Radiography	...	...	...	...	10	8
Registrar's Return	...	...	...	...	5	2
Transfers in	...	...	...	...	8	4
Other Hospitals	...	...	...	...	33	30
Industry	...	...	...	...	1	3
Routine Hospital Staff	...	...	...	...	1	2
H.M. Forces	...	...	...	...	—	1
					<u>107</u>	<u>106</u>

Middlesbrough Patients admitted to Hospital during 1964 :—

	Males	Females	Children
Tuberculous	35	17	7
Non-Tuberculous ...	176	61	5
	<u>211</u>	<u>78</u>	<u>12</u>

Contacts :—		1964	1963	School Contacts
Babies under 6/52 given B.C.G.		80	74	+ 390
Tuberculin negative (over 6/52 old)		213	310	+ 390
Tuberculin positive (over 6/52 old)		46	36	+ 43
Total B.C.G. vaccination (inc. babies under 6/52) ...		270	344	+ 390
Contacts X-rayed		805	957	
Contacts diagnosed as cases ...		19	12	+ 14
Contacts placed on observation		4	14	+ 4

Types of Cases Found

		Males and Females	Males	Females	Children
Sputum Negative	A.1 (Minimal)	11	3	8	18
	A.2 (Moderate)	9	5	4	1
	A.3 (Advanced)	3	2	1	—
		—23	—10	—13	—19
Sputum Positive	B.1 (Minimal)	9	7	2	—
	B.2 (Moderate)	20	14	6	—
	B.3 (Advanced)	20	15	5	—
		—49	—36	—13	—
Non-Respiratory		6	2	4	2
		— 6	— 2	— 4	— 2
		<u>78</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>21</u>

Clinic Attendances

			1964	1963
Total attendances	...	...	5,612	6,114
New Patients	...	...	659	603

**INCIDENCE OF VENEREAL DISEASES IN THE
TEES-SIDE AREA DURING THE YEAR 1964**

I am indebted to the Consultant Venereologist, Middlesbrough General Hospital, for the following.

The number of patients attending the Special Treatment Clinics in the Tees-side area during 1964 shows a rise of 18% over the previous year particularly in the male clinics (16% rise in male patients, 2% in females). This increase occurred in the Middlesbrough and Stockton clinics. The number of 'New' patients at Darlington and at West Hartlepool approximated closely to the 1963 returns.

Patients very often prefer to attend a clinic outside the area in which they live and a rise in the admissions to any particular clinic may not be a rise in the incidence of disease in that town. With this in view a consolidated report for the area as a whole has been made showing 'New' patients by disease in a residential grouping (see table 1). It is now seen that there is an increase in 'New' patients residing in Middlesbrough (+56), North Riding (+48), Stockton (+66) and West Hartlepool (+26). Remaining groups show little change from the previous year.

Table 1.
'New' Cases by Area and Disease 1964
 (1963 totals in brackets)

Area	Number of New Cases in the Year							
	Totals		Syphilis		Gonorrhoea		Others	
Middlesbrough	354	(298)	5	(—)	116	(87)	233	(211)
Darlington	117	(130)	4	(4)	30	(41)	83	(85)
West Hartlepool	81	(55)	5	(8)	18	(7)	58	(40)
Stockton	130	(64)	9	(1)	37	(20)	84	(43)
North Riding Yorks.	204	(156)	7	(6)	58	(35)	139	(115)
Co. Durham	134	(132)	4	(2)	34	(28)	96	(99)
Br. Commonwealth (resident in the area)	84	(78)	—	(2)	55	(41)	29	(35)
Merchant Seamen (all nationalities)	208	(203)	5	(5)	62	(55)	141	(143)
All other Areas	44	(52)	1	(1)	16	(17)	27	(34)
Totals by Disease	1356	(1168)	40	(32)	426	(331)	890	(805)

Syphilis

In my report for 1963 I remarked that it was a matter of speculation as to the future trend in this area. There is a low incidence of early acquired Syphilis and cases have been grouped together as a whole rather than by place of residence. With low totals it would be unwise to read a trend by a percentage increase year by year but it was noted during the year that more early cases of Syphilis were attending the Tees-side clinics. The number of such cases treated on Tees-side over the past eight years are shown in table 2 and give the impression that the incidence is beginning to rise as in other parts of the country.

Table 2.

Early Acquired Syphilis treated in the Tees-side Clinics.

	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Primary Syphilis ...	6	1	4	4	4	7	5	7
Secondary Syphilis ...	—	—	2	—	1	1	1	3
Latent in the 1st Year ...	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	3
Total No. of Early Cases	6	2	7	4	5	9	7	13

There was also an increase in the number of congenital cases seen during 1964 (15 as against 6 during 1963). Two children of school age (a girl of 14 years and a boy of 15) were diagnosed in the course of family 'follow ups', the remaining patients were adults found to have positive serological tests and later referred to the clinic for further investigation.

Gonorrhoea

The incidence of Gonorrhoea in the area over the past eight years has followed a pattern of rising figures for two years and then a fall: this pattern continues, a slight rise during 1963 has again been followed with a sharp rise in 1964 (30% increase on the previous years total). The total number of gonococcal infections during the year (426) has almost reached the peak level of 1961 when 438 cases were treated. The number of patients who became re-infected during the year was twenty compared with twenty-three re-infections in 1963.

The increase in the number of patients treated during the year was 100 (Males 58, females 42). This large increase in the female patients lowered the Male/Female Ratio from 3.3 to 1 in 1963 to 2.7 to 1 in 1964. The National ratio for England and Wales over the first nine months of the year was 3.3 to 1.

The increasing number of patients treated for gonorrhoea was mainly at the Middlesbrough clinic (88 cases, Males 56, Females 32) but when grouped into residential areas the increase is evenly divided over the area served by the Tees-side clinics with the exception of Darlington where the number of 'New' cases fell from 41 in 1963 to 30 during 1964.

A study of the age groups of patients suffering from gonorrhoea still shows the majority of male patients to be over 25 years of age (64% of the total) but it is noted that males aged 18-19 rose from 11 cases in 1963 to 24 in 1964. In comparison to the male figures, the pattern of age groups amongst female patients has always tended to fall into a lower age range. In the past, the 20-24 age group has been equal more or less to those aged 25 and over; together these age groups account for 79% of all female patients seen during 1964 but the increase during the year has been more pronounced in patients aged 25 years and over, this age group alone is 50% of the total cases seen. The number of female patients 17 years of age and under remains at a low level, during the year 12 attended as against 8 in the previous year and males of that age group decreased from 4 to 2.

Other Conditions

Most patients coming to the clinic do so after a recent exposure to possible infection (this includes married persons when a marital partner is under treatment and the other partner is advised to have an examination). 35% of the total are confirmed to be suffering from Syphilis or Gonorrhoea. 50% of the remaining patients do not require treatment and after a period of observation are regarded as free from infection. Of those requiring treatment by far the largest proportion are male cases of Non-Gonococcal Urethritis. A rise in the number of patients suffering from this infection usually runs parallel to a rise in gonorrhoea cases but during 1964 the number of cases was almost identical to the 1963 figure.

Contacts

During 1964 there was a good response from contacts who had been given a contact note or had been visited by the Social Worker. Three local contacts of early syphilis were persuaded to attend for examination, two were found to be infected and began treatment, the third was kept under observation and found to be free from infection. Of the 426 cases of gonorrhoea treated during the year 295 had contracted their infection within the area and a high proportion of these contacts were found and persuaded to attend for examination (35%—the same proportion as in 1963). It is noted that of the 117 female patients treated for gonorrhoea 92 were known contacts of male patients under treatment for the disease. This bears some relation to the high percentage of female patients in the total increase of cases during the year.

CONVALESCENT HOMES

Under the provisions of the National Health Service Act, 1946, 91 patients were admitted to Convalescent Homes, as shown below :—

Yorkshire Foresters Convalescent Home,	
Bridlington	27
Ropner Convalescent Home,	
Middleton St. George	24
Metcalfe Smith Convalescent Home, Harrogate	8
The Cheshire Home, Marske Hall	8
Rose Joicey Convalescent Home, Whitburn ...	2
c/o Mrs. Simpson, Redcar	8
“ Rushford,” Whitby	14

DAVISON HOME, DANBY

Mrs. E. A. Robson was appointed Resident Matron of the Home and took up duties there on the 1st April, 1964.

The building of the extension wing commenced in November, 1963, and was completed and in occupation by mid-June, 1964. During the year 201 children (176 of them schoolchild convalescent cases) were admitted to the Home.

GROUP LABORATORY SERVICE

I am indebted to Dr. Stanley Wray and Dr. R. Blowers for the following information on the laboratory facilities available to the Tees-side area.

There has been a further increase in the amount of work undertaken by the Group Laboratory Service, and the position has now been reached where it may be necessary to curtail the work undertaken in some departments because of the gross lack of Laboratory space. This matter is under active consideration at the present time.

The Virology Department, which was opened two years ago, is now undertaking investigations of a routine nature, rather than having to send these away to Reference Laboratories elsewhere.

During the year the introduction of automation in the Biochemistry Department and the increased efficiency in the performance of the more routine examinations undertaken has allowed an extension of the scope of investigations and also an increase in the actual amount of work done within the same very limited space.

A new department has recently been set up, that of Exfoliative Cytology, the main purpose of which is to examine specimen of cervical smears for the early detection of cancer. This department was started on a small scale as arranged, in July 1964, but the facilities are soon to be extended.

OTHER SERVICES UNDER THE NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE AND NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

Approval of Medical Practitioners' Regulations 1960.

The following Medical Officers are approved for the purpose of giving certificates under the above Regulations.

From the staff of St. Luke's Hospital :

Dr. T. M. Cuthbert	Dr. M. I. Renwick
Dr. H. Richardson	Dr. G. Leighton Davies
Dr. D. D. Webster	Dr. J. Blackburn
Dr. W. J. Browarski	

From the staff of the Middlesbrough Health Department:

Dr. Robert Taylor	Dr. Janet B. Patterson
Dr. J. E. H. Tullis	

From the General Practitioners :

Dr. H. Glyn Williams.

Training Centres

The Junior Training Centre for children has 60 places and continues to be well attended. At regular intervals throughout the year the children are inspected both by a Medical Officer and the Mental Welfare Officers, so that any change in their condition can be noted. A Medical Officer is always readily available. Regular weekly hygiene inspections are carried out at the Centre by a Nurse and this year 7 girls and 5 boys were found to be verminous, whilst others in a few cases showed neglect of personal hygiene. The above cases were treated satisfactorily and the parents advised.

The Female Adult Training Centre operates on five days a week in premises which were formerly used as the Male Adult Training Centre. Alteration and decoration have made these comfortable. Here there are taught simple sewing, embroidery, knitting, dressmaking, laundering, baking and jam-making. This is a particularly happy little group.

The Male Adult Training Centre was electrically wired to accommodate the new power tools with which the Centre was equipped. There was a greater intake and the average attendance during the year rose from 25 to 40 and at one time reached a total of 43.

Woodwork, metalwork, basketry and stick bundling are done under supervision. Other various pastimes are enjoyed.

The staff of this Centre now consists of 1 Manager Supervisor, and 3 Assistant Supervisors and we have been able to make full use of the additional rooms which were acquired, by kind permission of the Education Committee. The work turned out by both these Adult Centres is of a good quality and much in demand. A social evening is held at Victoria Street Centre each Wednesday. This is well attended by the members of both Adult Centres.

Hostels

Throughout the year the Hostel at 5 Park Road North, apart from an emergency admission bed, has been occupied by nine full-time residents. The atmosphere throughout the year has been most happy and their social evenings have been very successful.

Up to and including the month of December seven of the residents were in remunerative employment. The remainder continue to attend the Male Adult Training Centre.

In addition to the facilities provided by the Health Committee the public have been generous in their gifts to these young men.

Work undertaken in the Community

Section 28—National Health Service Act, 1946

The aftercare of mental health cases discharged from St. Luke's Hospital and notified to the Medical Officer of Health continued to be undertaken by the Mental Health Workers on the Department's staff.

Day Centre

This Centre has proved to be of great value, as evinced by the great improvement in the well-being of those attending.

Mental Health Clinics

Six afternoon sessions are held each week by Mental Health Officers at the Health Clinics.

The cases of those who are convalescent from mental illness are followed up and others are able to discuss problems of stress, which is so often a factor in the causation of mental illness.

Good liaison between the various sections of the Departments has enabled practical help to be given to many with problems of wide coverage.

The following cases have been admitted by the Mental Welfare Officers :—

To St. Luke's Hospital :

M.H. Act, 1959	Section 25 :	1 Female 3 Males
	Section 26 :	3 Females 4 Males
	Section 29 :	32 Females 26 Males
	Section 60 :	— Females 1 Male
	Informal :	10 Females 8 Males

To Prudhoe & Monkton Hospital :

Informal :	— Females 1 Male
------------	---------------------

To Aycliffe Hospital :

Section 25 :	— Females — Males
--------------	----------------------

Section 26 :	— Females
	— Males
Section 29 :	— Females
	— Males
Section 60 :	— Females
	— Males
Informal :	1 Female
	3 Males
To Winterton Hospital :	
Informal :	1 Female
	— Males
To Claypenny Hospital :	
Informal :	1 Female
	— Males
To Poole Hospital :	
Informal :	1 Female
	— Males
To Eston Hospital :	
Informal :	— Females
	1 Male

The following table shows the disposal of Middlesbrough mentally subnormal cases in Institutions :—

	Formal		Informal	
	M	F	M	F
Prudhoe & Monkton Hospital ...	4	1	56	29
Aycliffe Hospital	8	5	68	44
Rampton State Institution ...	3	2	—	—
Lisieux Hall, Chorley	2	—	3	—
Etloe House, Leyton	—	1	—	—
Whittington Hall, Chesterfield ...	—	—	—	1
Bishop Auckland Institution ...	—	—	—	4
Calderstones Hospital, Whalley	1	—	—	—
Field-Heath House	—	1	—	—
Howbeck Hostel, West Hartlepool	—	1	—	—
Royal Earlswood Institution				
Surrey	1	—	—	—
St. Joseph's Home, Sheffield ...	—	1	—	—
Meanwood Park Hospital, Leeds	—	1	—	—
Fountain Hospital, London ...	—	—	1	—
General Hospital,				
West Hartlepool	—	—	—	6
Westwood Hospital, Barnsley ...	1	—	—	—
Royal Albert Hospital, Lancaster	—	—	—	1
Total ...	20	13	128	85

CARE AND AFTERCARE

The number of calls for the services of the six Public Health Nurses who have worked among the elderly for well over 10 years, shows an ever-increasing demand for their services, no doubt due to the annual increase in numbers of persons attaining pensionable age.

Requests for geriatric nurse service still continue to come, mainly from general practitioners, hospital, relatives, neighbours, and some simply "found on the district."

In addition to their duties with the more elderly residents of the town, the Public Health Nurses have other duties which involve daily visits to the Day Unit in Albert Terrace to supervise the medication of those attending—a most important factor in preventing a relapse of their illness. They also assist the Medical Officer at the medical examinations of prospective Corporation employees, twice weekly, at the Overseas Clinic on Thursdays and on those occasions which necessitate boarding vessels in the river.

A summary of the work done by geriatric nurses is as follows :—

No. on register	2,258
No. of new persons to register 1964	423
No. of men	642
No. of women	1,616
No. living alone (men)	132
No. living alone (women)	742
No. referred to Part III Accommodation	60
No. referred Meals on Wheels ...	140
No. referred W.V.S. clothing ...	57
No. referred Chiropody	522
Total visits paid to elderly persons	12,750
No. of baths given	1,281
No. of shaves given	1,481
No. of haircuts (men)	713
No. of hair washes (women)	137

Chiropody

A free Chiropody Service is available for people of 60 years of age and over, handicapped persons and expectant mothers.

Application may be made through a registered medical practitioner, a health visitor of the Local Authority or directly at the Health Department.

The demand for domiciliary chiropody has increased greatly during the year, 1,046 treatments were given, but 20 persons were still on the waiting list at 31.12.64. Because of the increasing demand it is proposed to employ a full-time Chiropodist next year.

There was also an increasing demand for clinic services and two sessions, held on the one day, were commenced at Thorntree Centre in March and an extra session at the Gables Clinic from the end of November, giving six sessions in all. During the year 324 first treatments were given and 1,404 second and subsequent treatments.

Persons are transferred to and from domiciliary and clinic care, as necessary.

Dietitian

The part-time Dietitian attended 31 Clinics where there were between 5 and 20 adults. Eight demonstrations were given to parents and at five Mothercraft and Relaxation sessions 150 expectant mothers were advised. Her advice was given in one case of phenylketonuria.

Diabetic Survey

Of some 600 children tested, six were referred to their general practitioners.

All new entrants to the geriatric register during the year were tested. Known cases of diabetes are kept under surveillance.

Incontinence Pads (Ministry of Health Circular 1/65)

Incontinence pads are supplied to persons who are known to the Department and where washing facilities are extremely difficult. At present 2 young children who are mentally subnormal are being helped in this way; one young man who suffers from cancer and 4 old people who are also incontinent for various reasons. At the moment we have 6 people being supplied.

Disposal, in some instances, is by the family who burn the pads. Some families wrap them well in newspaper and put them in the dustbin and in other cases, where burning would create a problem due to a Smoke Control Order, we have arranged collection and taken the soiled pads to the incinerator at the General Hospital. An incinerator in the Department has been provided for in current estimates, which will obviate having to use the facilities at the General Hospital.

Middlesbrough Home Safety Committee

This Voluntary Association continued to meet every two months, to consider statistics relating to accidents in the home. There were guest speakers and propaganda in various forms was spread. Assistant secretarial duties were carried out by the Secretary to the Medical Officer of Health.

Meals on Wheels Service

The one session held at St. Hilda's clinic continues to be enjoyed by the residents living in that area; an average of 15 persons attending each session. We continued to advise the W.V.S. of people who would benefit from this Service.

Home Help Tutor

Health Visitors continue to request this help for families who require this service desperately. Some families, however, refuse this help, but of those who accept, end results vary according to temperament of those being taught. It is, however, a most necessary service as some families will always need support or "carrying along."

Nursing Equipment on Loan

The Department continues to lend, where necessary, wheelchairs, commodes, bedpans, beds and mattresses, etc., thus easing the burden of patient care.

Occupational Therapy

During the year the patients attending the occupational therapy classes worked very steadily. Though the classes are small the work is of a very good quality and in November a very successful Sale of Work of the accumulated articles was held and was extremely well attended. In January the classes held their Christmas Party in St. Mary's Restaurant when 47 patients and guests attended the dinner and took part in the games which followed.

The total number of patients given instruction :— 61.

Attending The Gables Handicrafts Classes ...	11
Attending Park End Handicrafts Classes ...	9
Old Folks attending Albert Terrace ...	8
Attending Adult Training Centre Classes ...	15
Attending Day Centre	14
Patients given domiciliary instructions ...	4

No financial grants were made to purchase materials or tools.

Relatives Visiting Patients in Hospital

The Council implemented the provisions of Circular 85/49 for financial assistance and during the year two cases were helped.

THE SOCIAL WORKER

The work of the Social Worker has continued steadily throughout the year, although most of the cases have been referred from inside the Health Department.

Accommodation problems of young persons with children are still very pressing.

Seventy new cases have been referred during the year, as follows:—

Medical Officer of Health	9
Superintendent Health Visitor	26
Supervisor of Midwives	2
Mental Welfare Officers	4
Domestic Help Organiser	3
Home Visitor/Teacher for the Blind ...	2
General Practitioners	4
N.S.P.C.C. Inspector	1
Social Worker	17
Social Worker, St. Luke's Hospital ...	1
Welfare Officer of the Office of the High Commissioner of Jamaica ...	1

Categories into which these cases have fallen and the nature of help required :—

Geriatric Care and Attention	15
Maternity and Child Welfare	2
Social Investigation	1
General Help	16
Accommodation	19
Financial	12
Matrimonial	4
Employment	1
Number of visits	773
Number of interviews	68

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

No action was required under Section 47 of this Act, during the year.

Handicapped Persons (General Classes)

Health Visitors continued to visit handicapped persons, and, where necessary brought the Department's attention to the need for handrails, ramps, etc. The Chief Welfare Officer later in the year took over these responsibilities.

Care of the Blind and Partially Sighted

The registration and visitation of blind and partially sighted persons is carried out by the Cleveland and South Durham Institute for the Blind, acting as the Voluntary Agency for the Local Authority and the three home visitor/teachers are seconded full-time to the Agency. Liaison between the Department and the home visitor/teachers is by a weekly conference held at the Health Department when full discussion of blind and partially sighted cases takes place. Cases referred for examination, with a view to registration, were visited by the home visitor/teachers and their reports submitted to the Medical Officer of Health before ophthalmological examination was arranged. On receipt of the completed form B.D. 8 a copy is forwarded to the family practitioner, who is advised to consult the Ophthalmologist regarding any treatment recommended.

This work now comes under the newly appointed Chief Welfare Officer, but for most of the year the blind visitor/teachers worked from the Health Department, until such time as accommodation could be found in the Welfare Department.

Blind Cases

On Register 31.12.63	...	...	...	285
New Cases	...	...	...	44
Transfers in	...	...	...	4
Deaths	...	...	...	29
Transfers out	...	...	...	10
De-certified	...	...	...	1
Remaining on Register 31.12.64	...	...	...	293

Of the new cases registered, 15 were due to cataract and 29 to other causes; 17 were recommended for treatment.

Partially Sighted Cases

On Register 31.12.63	...	...	...	66
New Cases	...	...	...	6
Transfers in	...	...	...	1
Deaths	.....	...	...	2
Transfers out	...	...	...	1
De-certified	...	...	...	2
Transferred to Blind Register	...	...	...	4
Remaining on Register 31.12.64	...	...	...	64

In the two cases where treatment was recommended, on follow-up both patients refused treatment.

Follow-up of Registered Blind Persons

Number of Cases registered during 1964—44.

Total number on Register at 31st December, 1964—293.

	Cause of Disability			
	Cataract	Glaucoma	Others	
			Male	Female
I. Number of cases registered during the year in respect of which Section F of Form B.D.8 recommends :	F aged 90 yrs. F aged 74 yrs. F aged 69 yrs. F aged 75 yrs. F aged 97 yrs. F aged 72 yrs.	—	Aged 57 yrs. Aged 68 yrs. Aged 68 yrs. Aged 70 yrs. Aged 71 yrs. Aged 73 yrs. Aged 75 yrs. Aged 77 yrs. Aged 80 yrs.	Aged 1 yr. 5/12 Aged 53 yrs. Aged 58 yrs. Aged 64 yrs. Aged 66 yrs. Aged 71 yrs. Aged 72 yrs. Aged 76 yrs. Aged 79 yrs. Aged 80 yrs. Aged 87 yrs. Aged 87 yrs.
(a) No treatment				
(b) Treatment (medical, surgical, optical or hospital Supervision)	F aged 79 yrs. F aged 79 yrs. F aged 72 yrs. M aged 80 yrs. M aged 4/12 M aged 79 yrs. M aged 78 yrs. (Surgical) F aged 66 yrs. (Medical) M aged 88 yrs. (Optical)	—	Aged 68 yrs. (Optical) Aged 88 yrs. (Medical)	Aged 66 yrs. Aged 69 yrs. Aged 63 yrs. Aged 58 yrs. Aged 78 yrs. (Medical) Aged 78 yrs. (Optical)
II. Number of cases at I(b) above which on follow-up action have received treatment.	—	—	—	—

Following-up of Registered Partially Sighted Persons

Number of cases registered during 1964—6.

Total number on Register at 31st December, 1964—64.

	Cause of Disability			
	Cataract	Glaucoma	Retrolental Fibroplasia	Others
	—	—	—	
I. Number of cases registered during the year in respect of which Section F of Form B.D.8 recommends : (a) No treatment.				F aged 32 yrs. F aged 71 yrs
(b) Treatment, (medical, surgical, optical or hospital supervision)	M aged 65 yrs. (surgical) F aged 75 yrs. (medical) M aged 60 yrs. (surgical) F aged 72 yrs. (surgical)	—	—	F aged 67 yrs. (optical) F aged 71 yrs. (medical) M aged 6 yrs. (medical)
II. Number of cases at I(b) above which on follow-up action have received treatment.		—	—	M aged 6 yrs. (medical) F aged 67 yrs. (optical) F aged 71 yrs. (medical)

The following table shows the presence of Middlebrough handicapped people in Homes outside the Borough.

Marske Hall	...	...	...	...	3
Linkfield Home, Filey	...	...	...	...	2
Cookridge Hall, Leeds	...	...	...	...	2
Maghull Home, Liverpool	...	...	...	...	2
Dell House, Lowestoft	...	...	...	...	1
Staunton Harold, Ashby de la Zouch	...	...	...	...	1
Park View, Thornaby	...	...	...	...	1
Leeds House, New Brighton	...	...	...	...	1
Spofforth Hall, Wetherby	...	...	...	...	1
Lister House, Ripon	...	...	...	...	2
Westminster House, Liverpool	...	...	...	...	1
Ernest Aycliffe Home, Leeds	...	...	...	...	1

HOME NURSING SERVICE

The Middlesbrough District Nursing Association continued to provide a Home Nursing Service on behalf of the Council. Four members of the Council sit on the Executive Committee of the Nursing Association, and the Medical Officer of Health attends its meetings.

During 1964 negotiations were entered into with the Middlesbrough District Nursing Association about the Local Authority taking over this Service and at the end of the year, although certain legal and financial matters remained unsettled, arrangements had been made for the operation of the Service to be administered from the Health Department with effect from the 1st January, 1965.

The Home is approved for training purposes and during 1964 the medical and other staff of the Health Department took part in the training of the district nurses, giving lectures and demonstrations.

On the 31st December, 1964, an Assistant Superintendent and 14 nurses were employed whole-time, 8 nurses part-time and 4 student nurses. The Superintendent, Miss P. Elliott, had submitted her resignation to take effect at the end of the year.

Shown overleaf is a summary of the work of the Association based on monthly reports submitted.

MIDDLESBROUGH DISTRICT NURSING ASSOCIATION
NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946

HOME NURSING SERVICE — FOR THE YEAR 1964

	Patients Receiving Attention at beginning of month	New Cases	Total	Discharged	Cases Remaining on books at end of month	Total Visits Paid	Ex-hospital Cases
January	349	137	486	114	372	8485	19
February	372	104	476	106	370	8223	22
March	370	116	486	116	370	8622	22
April	370	109	479	116	363	8350	16
May	363	89	452	93	359	7255	13
June	359	94	453	93	360	7408	13
July	360	100	360	112	348	7710	27
August	348	96	444	102	342	6426	27
September	342	104	446	89	357	8352	30
October	357	88	445	88	357	8459	15
November	357	92	449	92	357	7732	21
December	357	128	485	106	379	7615	19

ANALYSIS OF EX-HOSPITAL CASES

Abscess	5	Discharging	Umbilicus	...	1	Ophorectomy	1
Amputation	6	Dressings	...	...	1	Osteoarthritis	1
Anaemia	23	Excision	...	...	1	Paraplegia	1
Anastomosis	1	Fistula	...	...	1	Parkinson's Disease	2
Appendicectomy	7	Fractures	...	...	2	Pneumonia	1
Arthritis	5	Gastrectomy	...	...	1	Removal Toe Nail	1
Asthma	1	Gout	...	...	1	Resections	1
Bronchitis	2	Heart Conditions	...	...	16	Rheumatism	1
Caesarian Ops.	3	Hemiplegia	...	...	10	Salpingectomy	1
Carbuncle	1	Hernia	...	...	2	Sarcoma	2
Carcinoma	18	Hysterectomy	...	...	1	Sclerosis	2
Cerebral Conditions	11	Incisions	...	...	2	Senility	1
Chest Conditions	1	Infected Hand	...	...	1	Sinus	4
Colostomy	3	Lacerations	...	...	1	Skin Grafts	1
Cut Tendon	1	Mastectomy	...	...	1	Spinal Injury	3
Cystoscopy	1	Maternity	...	...	2	Stroke	1
Cystotomy	7	Meningitis	...	...	1	Threatened Abortion	1
Debility	3	Nephrectomy	...	...	1	Ulcer	2
Diabetes	24	Neuritis	...	...	1	Vulvectomy	1
Discharging Eye	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

ANALYSIS OF CASES AND VISITS PAID

	January		February		March		April		May		June		July		August		September		October		November		December		Total	
	Cases	Visits	Cases	Visits	Cases	Visits	Cases	Visits	Cases	Visits	Cases	Visits	Cases	Visits	Cases	Visits	Cases	Visits	Cases	Visits	Cases	Visits	Cases	Visits	Cases	Visits
Medical	58	3957	45	4208	45	4247	46	4142	33	3390	39	3645	37	3739	42	2854	34	3728	45	3859	31	3453	65	3668	520	44890
Surgical	8	714	10	728	4	961	13	911	11	861	12	729	6	640	13	546	14	755	5	809	14	731	11	517	121	8902
Infectious Diseases	5	137	3	36	5	50	3	46	4	56	—	12	—	—	4	19	1	21	—	4	1	12	2	5	28	398
*Tuberculosis	3	1499	8	1282	9	1118	6	1279	7	1076	7	1049	13	1255	7	1054	14	1463	5	1430	7	1390	10	1285	96	15180
Maternal Complications	1	15	—	1	1	16	—	—	1	4	2	18	1	5	—	4	—	—	—	—	1	12	—	—	7	75
†Others	62	2163	38	1968	52	2230	41	1972	33	1868	34	1955	43	2071	30	1949	41	2385	33	2357	38	2134	40	2140	485	25192
Totals	137	8485	104	8223	116	8622	109	8350	89	7255	94	7408	100	7710	96	6426	104	8352	88	8459	92	7732	128	7615	1257	94637

PATIENTS AGED 70 YEARS AND OVER

	Men	Women	Total
On Books, 1/1/64	...	...	49
New Patients During Year	...	...	143
Remaining on Books, 31/12/64	46	127	173

*Mainly injections

†Includes special injections: Cases 378: Visits 12,969.

HOME HELP SERVICE

Throughout the year this Service has continued to give assistance to cases of general illness, maternity, problem families and to the chronic sick, aged and infirm. Sixty per cent of all cases attended were aged people: help of this kind does at least enable elderly people to go on living in their own homes—for many still prefer the freedom of their home, whatever the circumstances.

The keen interest of all Home Helps, combined with their hard work and sense of responsibility, enables this Service to maintain its high standard. Recruitment of satisfactory staff has been extremely difficult, resulting in a decrease in the number of staff over the year. Five of the existing staff reached retirement age during the year, after many years of excellent service.

The number of enquiries for Home Help was 263, apart from maternity bookings.

The following Table shows the sources from which enquiries were made :—

	1964	1963	1962	1961
Patients and Relatives ...	50%	47%	43%	53%
Doctors	12%	14%	17%	10%
Hospitals	10%	6%	10%	9%
District Nursing Assoc. ...	3%	1%	1%	1%
National Assistance Board	9%	13%	8%	13%
Health Department ...	11%	17%	19%	13%
Others	5%	2%	2%	1%

The number of maternity bookings numbered 178, as compared with 168 in 1963, of which 143 were attended.

14 gave no reason for cancellation
 5 were admitted to hospital
 16 made private arrangements.

Period of attendance on cases covered :—

5 had full time help for 3 weeks.
 95 „ „ „ „ „ 2 weeks.
 28 „ „ „ „ „ 1 week.
 10 „ half-time „ „ 2 weeks.
 5 „ „ „ „ „ 1 week.

The following Table shows the nature and number of cases attended during 1964.

	Aged 65 yrs. or over	Chronic Sick	T.B.	Mentally Dis- ordered	Mater- nity	Others Genl. & Blind etc.	Total	1963	1962	1961
On books 1.1.64	490	26	6	1	3	14	540	434	372	342
Cases commenced	139	20	4	—	142	64	369	412	398	478
Cases completed	138	15	5	1	142	64	365	306	336	448
On books 31.12.64	491	31	5	—	3	14	544	540	434	372

The number of Home Helps employed varied from 73 at the beginning of the year to 68 at the end of the year. Of the 68 employed in December, six were full-time; 7 casual, available full-time; and 55 part-time.

Total number of hours worked by the staff over the year totalled 89,747.

2,684 visits were made by the Organiser during the year.

PUBLIC MORTUARY

Facilities are now provided at the Mortuary of the General Hospital.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

The demands on the Service continued to increase, although not as much as previous years, as the following statistics show : —

			Patients Carried	Mileage
1961	...	...	60,678	209,670
1962	...	...	66,908	222,922
1963	...	...	76,901	240,828
1964	...	...	79,279	247,281

The establishment is :—

Ambulance Officer
Deputy Ambulance Officer
5 Telephonists
34 Driver Attendants
1 Male Attendant
1 Female Attendant
1 Cleaner

AMBULANCE SERVICE

1964	Journeys	TYPE OF PATIENTS				CATEGORIES																	Total	MILEAGE				PETROL (Gals.)				OIL (Pints)		
		Recumbent	Sitting	Carried in Ambulances	Carried in S/case Vehicles	Street Accidents	Street Illnesses	Works Accidents	Works Illnesses	Home Accidents	Maternity	Obstetrical	Mental	House Transfers	Hospital Transfers	Out Patients	Admissions	Discharges	West Lane Hospital Cases	School Clinics, Occupation Centres, etc.	Conveyance of Midwives	Ambulances		S/case Vehicles	West Lane Ambulance	Total	Ambulances	S/case Vehicles	Total	Fuel Oil (Diesel)	Ambulances	S/case Vehicles	Total	
January	1617	1593	5000	3691	2902	99	21	20	2	16	92	8	1	6	205	4115	617	677	103	512	99	6593	11950	8471	317	20738	896	454	1350	54	47	28	75	
February	1616	1482	4520	3175	2827	95	26	20	4	26	121	7	3	2	195	3696	505	660	91	484	68	6002	10815	8221	360	19396	821	432	1253	54	53	21	74	
March	1711	1795	4961	3568	3188	116	13	21	3	38	109	12	1	5	219	4225	563	768	119	490	54	6756	11766	8999	507	21272	932	482	1414	38	75	43	118	
April	1754	1763	5008	3605	3166	122	20	27	2	20	102	13	3	5	179	4249	547	673	146	641	22	6771	11354	9033	456	20813	885	488	1373	43	38	38	76	
May	1792	1645	4849	3405	3089	145	18	28	4	21	126	3	—	6	189	3994	498	732	100	573	57	6494	10905	8608	353	19866	860	471	1331	40	74	16	90	
June	1810	1832	4838	3457	3213	114	25	32	6	19	105	4	3	5	243	4213	526	611	113	606	45	6670	11239	9570	407	21216	864	481	1345	36	50	24	74	
July	1864	1848	5251	3410	3689	155	17	35	8	17	118	19	6	1	258	4392	509	716	138	666	44	7099	10625	11695	567	22887	793	571	1364	38	70	31	101	
August	1724	1686	4295	3073	2908	152	30	23	4	19	98	9	2	6	243	3735	501	665	49	435	10	5981	10748	8728	406	19882	805	459	1264	52	59	21	80	
September	1750	1787	4751	3341	3197	141	19	35	6	24	113	9	2	5	214	4114	504	630	60	649	13	6538	10948	9353	298	20599	784	442	1226	42	48	14	62	
October	1874	1721	4923	3510	3134	137	28	29	4	31	115	2	2	2	242	4138	497	659	59	694	5	6644	10277	9149	401	19827	756	477	1233	41	35	10	45	
November	1829	1708	5177	3558	3327	141	20	30	3	35	89	5	2	5	240	4237	518	655	102	782	21	6885	11222	8743	465	20430	798	451	1249	51	28	19	47	
December	1802	1674	5172	3716	3130	135	26	19	2	29	114	1	2	4	175	4353	533	675	88	678	12	6846	11592	8337	426	20355	877	471	1348	48	30	16	46	
Total	21143	20534	58745	41509	37770	1552	263	319	48	295	1302	92	27	52	2601	49461	6318	8121	1168	7210	450	79279	133441	108877	4963	247281	10071	5679	15750	537	607	281	888	

The vehicle strength during 1964 was :—

- 9 Traditional ambulances
- 6 Dual-purpose ambulances
- 1 Sitting-case car

The service for the conveyance of midwives continued under the control of the Ambulance Officer and consisted of :—

- 4 drivers
- 2 vehicles.

CONVEYANCE OF MIDWIVES 1964

Month	Journeys	Calls	Mileage	Petrol Galls.	Oil Pints
January ...	250	301	1,742	81	5
February ...	272	379	2,155	86	8
March ...	271	393	2,206	86	13
April ...	247	285	2,015	78	7
May ...	288	394	2,385	93	16
June ...	245	319	1,871	67	4
July ...	265	307	2,019	75	2
August ...	282	378	2,225	68	3
September ..	312	398	2,401	73	1
October ...	279	341	2,236	73	—
November ...	276	329	2,275	72	—
December ...	248	364	2,273	78	1
Total ...	3,235	4,188	25,803	930	60

In addition 450 calls were made by Ambulance Service Vehicles.

DEATHS IN REGISTERED NURSING HOMES IN MIDDLESBROUGH DURING 1964

0 - 65		65 - 75		75 - 85		85 & over	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
—	—	1	2	—	18	—	7

Males	...	...	...	...	1
Females	...	...	...	...	27
				Total	28

NURSING HOMES

	No. of Homes	No. of beds provided for		Total
		Maternity	Others	
Homes first registered during year	—	—	—	—
Homes on Register at end of year ...	3	—	68	68

MUNICIPAL CREMATORIUM

I am indebted to the Director of Cemeteries for the following statistics of cremations carried out in the Municipal Crematorium during the year.

A total of 1,477 cremations were carried out at the Middlesbrough Crematorium during the 12 months ended 31st December, 1964, compared with 1,390 for the same period during the previous year.

The total number of cremations referred to in the former total were received from the following Districts :—

Middlesbrough	552	Redcar	176
Thornaby	56	Saltburn	95
Stockton	174	Whitby	15
Stockton U.D.	72	Eston	12
Billingham	103	Various Others	25
Cleveland	197		

MEDICAL (Superannuation/Sickness) EXAMINATIONS

The Department undertakes the medical examination of employees of the Council and the table below shows the number of examinations arranged in 1964 and the previous two years.

Departments	1964	1963	1962
Education	149	19	32
Catering	1	—	1
Cemeteries	1	3	4
Children's	15	19	8
Cleansing	16	18	87
Fire Brigade	9	13	16
Health	79	68	45
Housing	7	6	3
Libraries	16	10	12
Magistrates & Probation	6	7	6
Parks	21	23	20
Police	7	12	1
Sanitary & Baths ...	6	3	9
Surveyors and Engineers	72	214	107
Tees-side Airport ...	24	—	—
Town Clerk	13	7	6
Treasurer	7	2	6
Transport	234	232	314
T.V. and C. Water Board	6	2	5
Welfare	31	26	28

SECTION C

SANITARY AUTHORITY SERVICES

HOUSING — SLUM CLEARANCE

Area	No. of Houses	Date of representation	Action
Cannon St./Newport Rd. No. 9	189	25. 6.64	Compulsory Purchase Order.
No. 10 and 11	192	10.12.64	do.

Individually Unfit	No. of houses	Date of representation	Action
9, 13 and 17 Adam St. 68 Cannon St.	4	16.1.64	Demolition Order.
31 Waterloo Road	1	16.1.64	Closing Order.
2 Rudds Place	1	13.2.64	Conditional Undertaking.
1 & 2 Osmotherley Villas	2	28.5.64	Demolition Order.
76 Cannon Street	1	25.6.64	„ „
16 & 18 Wellington Street	2	10.9.64	

WATER SUPPLY

The Middlesbrough Corporation, as a local sanitary authority, has still the duty of ensuring and reporting that the drinking water supply of the town is adequate in quality and quantity. The Authority therefore takes a certain number of independent samples of drinking water from dwellinghouses and drinking fountains and reports on this sampling and further reference will be found in later sections of the Report.

I am indebted to Mr. W. Atha, Engineer to the Tees Valley and Cleveland Water Board, for the following report.

The water supply to the area has been satisfactory in quality and quantity during the year 1964. Bacteriological samples of the raw water have been examined approximately weekly and the treated waters are examined as they leave the treatment plants and at various points in the distribution system. Over eighty samples per month of the treated waters were taken for bacteriological examination and the results showed the supplies to be of satisfactory purity throughout the year.

Much of Middlesbrough is supplied from Long Newton Reservoir in which water from the Lartington Gravitation Supply is mixed with about one quarter of its volume from the River Tees derived supply. Other parts of the town are supplied direct with water from the River Tees derived supply or the Lartington Gravitation Supply.

Summary of analysis sheets are enclosed for the water leaving the two treatment plants referred to above and also for the mixed water leaving Long Newton Reservoir. These summaries show the chemical characteristics of the supplies and also the results of the bacteriological examinations carried out during the year.

The Lartington Gravitation Supply consists of a mixture of slow sand filtered water with a water which is decolourised and purified by chemical coagulation followed by rapid gravity filtration. The pH of the mixed water is raised by the addition of lime and chlorination completes the treatment. The River Tees derived supply is clarified by chemical coagulation followed by rapid gravity filtration, pH adjustment and chlorination. The water leaving Long Newton Reservoir is filtered through rotary microstrainers which have 160,000 meshes to the square inch and then rechlorinated before passing into supply.

The water has no plumbo-solvent action.

THE TEES VALLEY AND CLEVELAND WATER BOARD
LARTINGTON GRAVITATION SUPPLY

Summary of Analysis Results
1st April to 31st December, 1964

Chemical Results expressed as parts per million
except where otherwise stated

Chemical Results			Average	Maximum	Minimum
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	...	...	0.011	0.165	Nil
Albuminoid Nitrogen	...	...	0.048	0.090	0.010
Nitrite Nitrogen	...	...	0.001*	0.01*	Nil
Nitrate Nitrogen	...	...	0.33	1.3	Nil
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate in 4 hours at 27°C	...	...	2.6	4.8	1.4
Colour (Hazen)	...	...	26	45	15
Turbidity as Silica	...	...	†3	4	†3
pH	...	...	7.6	8.2	7.0
Free Carbon Dioxide	...	...	2	6	Nil
Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	...	...	32	50	20
Carbonate Hardness as CaCO ₃	...	...	32	50	20
Non Carbonate Hardness as CaCO ₃	...	...	37	55	25
Total Hardness as CaCO ₃	...	...	70	80	60
Calcium Hardness as CaCO ₃	...	...	58	68	51
Magnesium Hardness as CaCO ₃	...	...	8	10	3
Chloride as Cl	...	...	13.4	15	12
Silicate as SiO ₂	...	...	2.3	3	2
Iron as Fe	...	...	0.18	0.44	†0.04
Potassium as K	...	...	0.9	1.1	0.75
Sodium as Na	...	...	6.1	7.4	4.8
Total solids dried at 105°C	...	...	116	195	51
Electrical Conductivity	...	...	164	285	140

* — approximate † — less than.

The above estimations were not all carried out on the same number of samples.

Bacteriological Results

Colony count per ml. on yeast extract agar after 1 day at 37°C	...	5	12	Nil
Colony count per ml on yeast extract agar after 2 days at 37°C	...	7	18	Nil
Colony count per ml on yeast extract agar after 3 days at 20°C	...	8	24	Nil
Percentage of samples giving no Presumptive Coliform reaction per 100 ml.	...	...	...	94%
Percentage of samples giving no reaction for B. coli (type 1) per 100 ml,	...	...	...	96%

THE TEES VALLEY AND CLEVELAND WATER BOARD
RIVER TEES DERIVED SUPPLY FROM
BROKEN SCAR WORKS, DARLINGTON

Summary of Analysis Results
1st January to 31st December, 1964

Chemical results are expressed as parts per million
except where otherwise stated

Chemical Results				Average	Maximum	Minimum
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	...	...	...	0.018	0.120	Nil
Albuminoid Nitrogen	...	...	...	0.045	0.160	0.010
Nitrite Nitrogen	...	...	...	0.001*	0.01*	Nil
Nitrate Nitrogen	...	...	...	0.63	2.4	Nil
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate in 4 hrs. at 27°C				0.96	3.1	0.3
Colour (Hazen)	...	...	...	5.3	15	Nil
Turbidity as Silica	...	...	...	†3	8	Nil
pH	...	...	...	7.8	8.3	7.1
Free Carbon Dioxide	...	...	...	2.3	7	Nil
Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	...	...	...	72	110	30
Carbonate Hardness as CaCO ₃	...	...	...	72	110	30
Non-Carbonate Hardness as CaCO ₃	...	...	...	55	85	25
Total Hardness as CaCO ₃	...	...	...	127	180	70
Calcium Hardness as CaCO ₃	...	...	...	94	130	57
Magnesium Hardness as CaCO ₃	...	...	...	28	56	14
Chloride as Cl	...	...	...	11.8	20.5	6
Silicates as SiO ₂	...	...	...	2.6	6	1.5
Iron as Fe	...	...	...	0.12	0.70	Nil
Potassium as K	...	...	...	1.6	2.2	0.7
Sodium as Na	...	...	...	9.0	13.6	3.6
Total solids dried at 105°C	...	...	...	180	253	110
Electrical Conductivity	...	...	...	261	340	160

* — approximate

† — less than.

The above estimations were not all carried out on the same number of samples.

Bacteriological Results

Colony count per ml on yeast extract agar after 1 day at 37°C	...	1	9	0
Colony count per ml on yeast extract agar after 2 days at 37°C	...	2	9	0
Colony count per ml on yeast extract agar after 3 days at 20°C	...	2	22	0
Percentage of samples giving no Presumptive coliform reaction per 100 ml.	...	...	100%	
Percentage of sample showing no reaction for B. coli (type 1) per 100 ml.	...	...	100%	

THE TEES VALLEY AND CLEVELAND WATER BOARD

Summary of Analysis for Long Newton Final Water during the Year 1964.

Chemical results are expressed as parts per million

Chemical Results				Average	Maximum	Minimum
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	...	...	...	0.055	0.165	0.07
Albuminoid Nitrogen	...	...	...	0.095	0.25	0.03
Nitrite Nitrogen	...	...	...	0.001	0.002	†0.001
Nitrate Nitrogen	...	...	...	0.33	0.65	†0.25
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate in 4 hours at 27°C				2.7	4.1	1.9
Colour (Hazen)	...	...	...	22	50	5
Turbidity as Silica	...	...	...	1.8	4.3	0.9
pH	...	...	...	7.2	7.5	7.1
Free Carbon Dioxide	...	...	...	2.6	3.8	1.3
Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	...	...	...	44	61	37
Carbonate Hardness as CaCO ₃	...	...	...	44	61	37
Non-Carbonate Hardness as CaCO ₃	...	...	...	34	39	25
Total Hardness as CaCO ₃	...	...	...	78	86	70
Calcium Hardness as CaCO ₃	...	...	...	67	78	62
Magnesium Hardness as CaCO ₃	...	...	...	11	14	6
Chlorides as Cl	...	...	...	12.7	15	10.5
Silicates as SiO ₂	...	...	...	2	3.5	1
Iron as Fe	...	...	...	0.10	0.22	0.04
Potassium as K	...	...	...	1.1	1.3	0.85
Sodium as Na	...	...	...	7.3	9.9	5.6
Total solids dried at 105°C	...	...	...	136	160	122

† — Less than.

Bacteriological Results

Percentage of samples giving no Presumptive Coilform reaction per 100 ml. of sample	...	99.2%
Percentage of samples giving no reaction for B. coli (type 1) per 100 ml.	... ..	99.2%

PUBLIC BATHS

I am obliged to Mr. J. I. Learmonth, Baths Manager, for the following information.

The attendances at Middlesbrough Baths Department for the Calendar Year 1964 were 432,612—a total which

showed increase of 34,456 in comparison with the attendance total of 1963. This increased attendance reflected the increase in interest and use of the swimming pools, and was obtained despite closure of the small pool for extensive overhaul, from August until after the end of the Calendar Year. Overcrowding has been a matter which has again given concern during the Year, but every effort has been made to make the fullest use of all Establishments and their respective services.

Slipper Baths

As in 1963 slipper baths were very well attended during the Year and undernoted is comparison of the returns of Years 1960-1964 inclusive :—

	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Central Baths ...	65,850	72,559	68,247	61,060	66,687
Dacre Street ...	14,404	13,045	10,460	9,169	8,962
Cannon Street ...	21,097	19,001	19,108	17,709	17,186
North Ormesby	—	17,789	28,168	30,315	32,537
Total Atts. ...	101,351	122,394	125,983	118,253	125,372

The modern North Ormesby Branch which was opened in 1961 continued to be heavily used during the year and showed attendance of 32,537 which compared well with the attendances of 30,315 of 1963.

This Establishment which has 24 bath rooms, continued to have spells of one-bath-per-minute as in the two previous years and very heavy use was made of this very attractive Branch, which was originally expected to take a monthly load of 1,200 attendances.

Attendances at slipper baths in the Central Baths, and also the attendances in Cannon Street Branch which has been practically unaffected by population movement in that area, were well maintained during the year, but there was unavoidable reduction in slipper bath attendance in the Dacre Street Branch during alteration work for the new Laundrette Service.

Laundrette

In December, 1964 the Laundrette Service of the Department opened in part of the Dacre Street Branch. Indication is that this service will be very heavily used particularly at week-ends and Mondays, and that this Service will not fall as a burden upon the rates. As development of the area round Dacre Street Branch advances, the Service of this Laundrette will be increasingly valued, and

close integration of this Service with requirements of the other Establishments of the Department will ensure most economical running. Economic and economical charges for use of the Laundrette is resulting in heavy use of this Service, enabling users to tackle heavy and frequent washes with ease; each week approximately one-and-a-half tons of wash being brought and thoroughly washed and dried in the highly efficient and modern washers, hydro-extractors and tumble driers installed in this Branch.

Swimming Pools

Attendances at the Pools in Central Baths in the Calendar Year 1964 were 294,307 which compared very favourably with the attendances of the previous Year. Attendances at No. 2 Pool were restricted due to modernization and therefore for 19 weeks there was no return for this Pool; however increasing interest in swimming is apparent when it is seen that the total attendances despite loss of one of the pools for this period of time fell very little short of the previous years' attendances when both pools were in service.

Swimming Clubs

There continued to be a waiting list for Club facilities for swimming, and during the year effort was made to combine those Clubs of lowest attendances, to ensure best use of available facilities.

Pool Water

During the year very careful attention continued to be paid to maintenance of the high standard of water in both Pools. More than 100 tests per day were taken, in addition to the frequent samples submitted for bacteriological examination by the Chief Public Health Inspector. Report upon the findings of the Bacteriologist were put before the Public Hygiene Committee at monthly meetings, and copy of the Bacteriologist's report displayed at the entrance to the Baths.

Life-Saving

Keen interest continued to be shown during the year in the work of the Royal Life Saving Society and acknowledgment is due to Mr. E. D. Mason, M.A., L.R.A.M. and to Chief Constable Davison and to their respective Staffs, for the tremendous amount of training work in this connection done during the year. Trophies won for life saving were as undernoted :

H. L. G. Sheard Shield
Van der Heyden Shield

Rachael Brown Shield
Northern Echo Cup

Personal Survival Tests

In 1962 pioneer work connected with the above awards of the Amateur Swimming Association was done in Central Baths Middlesbrough, and this work continues to be actively developed.

Department Laundry

During the year very heavy use was made of the Department Laundry, and in addition to increase of laundry-work due to increase in general attendances, work for practically all other Corporation Departments was done; this being apparent from the undernoted data :—

Articles Treated	1961	1962	1963	1964
Baths Dept.	124,894	204,588	241,998	198,274
Other Corpn. Depts.	10,000	16,186	36,154	36,523

In 1964, although the number of articles washed by the Baths Department showed a decrease, there was in fact an increase from approximately 22 tons to 55 tons of wash done, due to the introduction of larger sized towels for use in Slipper Baths and Pools.

Attendance of Children and Old People at Slipper Baths

In 1963 reduced charges for the admission of old people and children to the Slipper Baths was introduced, and this facility continues to be appreciated and is being heavily used in all Establishments of the Department.

Central Baths

The first Swimming Bath was opened in 1884. This pool measures 75' by 30', varies in depth from 2' 6" to just under 6', and slopes at a gentle gradient to facilitate swimming teaching. The dressing accommodation is in two rows along one side, gallery and pool deck, and the temperature of the water is maintained at a good teaching temperature. In 1954 this pool was fitted with an overflow and channel, thus allowing surface deposits to be skimmed off, and the 60,000 gallons of water in the pool is sieved, treated, filtered, heated and sterilised continuously. The large pool was built adjacent to the small pool, and opened in 1933. This newer pool contains approximately 110,000 gallons of water, and has circulation cycle of the pool water similar to that of the small pool except that there is no overflow end channel. There is provision for diving in both pools, and the large pool is suitable for Galas. Air temperature control equipment is fitted to both pool rooms as an endeavour to prolong the life of roof-structure and reduce the amount of condensation. Boiler plant in the Central Baths comprise two

underfeed Lancashire boilers with Green's Economiser, and air and water temperatures are controlled to a comfortable temperature, regardless of weather conditions. At the end of the year under consideration, one hundred water tests per day for chlorine content of the water and for pH, temperature, alkalinity and clarity have been taken by the Chief Public Health Inspector, and Report made to the Public Hygiene Committee upon the bacteriologist's Report, typical example of which is shown at the end of this Report.

It is sincerely hoped that season 1965 will encourage citizens to make the fullest use of the healthy pastime of swimming and use the amenities of Middlesbrough Baths Department to capacity.

With the prospect of provision of excellent swimming facilities in the Berwick Hills area, swimmers may look forward to having soon first-rate modern facilities which may confidently be expected to have very heavy use from the outset and to some extent ease the overcrowding which has had to be endured in the Central Establishment during the year.

For a seaport and industrial town, such as Middlesbrough, the Slipper Bath amenity available from the Central Baths and from the Branch Establishments is a valuable asset contributing towards the general health of the community.

It is generally accepted that Swimming is a first-class recreation and health-giving hobby in which all ages of bathers may take part and from which great benefit is obtained.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

The Cleansing Superintendent, Mr. W. A. Turner, has kindly supplied the following information.

During 1964, 42,965 tons of house and trade refuse were dealt with. Comparative figures for 1962 and 1963—40,859 tons and 41,465 tons.

Disposal was as follows :

	Tons	
Separation and Incineration ..	5,903	13.74%
Controlled Tipping	37,062	86.26%
	<hr/> 42,965	<hr/> 100.00%

1,528 tons of salvage were recovered and sold for £11,857.

The Refuse Disposal Plant was closed on the 1st April, 1964, for construction. This explains the high percentage of refuse disposal by controlled tipping as compared with previous years.

A weekly collection was maintained throughout the year.

The refuse itself continued to grow more difficult to deal with and 4,559 special calls for bulky domestic refuse were made during the year.

SEWERAGE

Discussions continue between the Wear and Tees River Board and the Middlesbrough County Borough Council and other riparian authorities regarding the control of any future effluent or sewage to be discharged in the tidal portion of the River Tees.

SEWERS AND DRAINS

The length of drains and sewers laid during the year were :—

		Sewers lin. yds.	Drains lin. yds.	Total lin.yds.
By Corporation	... ...	4,260	9,940	14,200
By Private Enterprise	... ...	4,410	10,290	14,700

To the Chairman and Members of
the Public Hygiene Committee :

Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Cox, and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you that portion of the Annual Report for 1964 which deals with and describes the work accomplished by the Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. F. G. Sugden, his Deputy, his colleagues and his staff.

Both a brief—and later an intimate reading of the figures and data will, I feel sure, satisfy every Member of the Committee that a most creditable year's work has been accomplished and that the best use is made of the staff available.

I, therefore, commend this Report to the Committee's careful perusal and favourable judgment.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Cox and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

ROBERT TAYLOR,

Medical Officer of Health.

STAFF

The establishment of the Department provides for a Chief Public Health Inspector, a Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector and 14 Additional Public Health Inspectors. At the beginning of the year 9 of these 14 posts were occupied and 5 were vacant. Two further officers left during the year and one officer was recruited from outside the Borough. In addition, two Pupil Public Health Inspectors qualified during the year and were appointed to the staff. By the end of the year the number of vacant posts in the establishment was 4.

Two further Pupil Public Health Inspectors were appointed to replace the ones who had qualified, thus bringing the number up to three, the maximum number permitted for an authority of this size by the regulations of the Public Health Inspectors Examination Board. We were fortunate in obtaining the services of one Pupil who had already passed the intermediate examination which means that he will only require a further two years' training instead of the usual four.

The way in which we were able to replace the two officers who left the Department by pupils who had qualified after training with us, demonstrates once again the value of the training schemes.

Three Technical Assistants are employed for work under the Clean Air Act, 1956, and a Shops Inspector is employed on work under the Shops Act, 1950.

During the year the Chief Public Health Inspector was elected to Fellowship of the Royal Society of Health; the Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector attended the Civil Defence Staff College at Sunningdale; two District Public Health Inspectors (Messrs. Chisholm and Ramsden) and the Chief Clerk successfully passed the Intermediate Examination for the Diploma in Municipal Administration and a Technical Assistant (Mr. C. Hadfield) obtained the Smoke Inspectors Diploma of the Royal Society of Health.

GENERAL

The improved staffing position has enabled the Department to have another successful year. It has been possible to plan ahead and by such planning to make the most efficient use of the staff available and thus carry out a number of special tasks over and above the normal routine duties. What has been achieved in this direction makes more acute our realization of what could be done if only we could attain and maintain a full establishment of Public Health Inspectors.

During the year it was found possible to carry out detailed inspections of a sufficient number of houses for inclusion in slum clearance areas to maintain the rate of progress previously decided upon by the Corporation. In addition, pilot surveys were carried out of two areas considered suitable for action as improvement areas.

The inspection and supervision of food premises continued to receive much attention. During the year detailed inspections were made of the carcasses of animals slaughtered in the town, and more than 48 tons of food were condemned. The Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963, operated smoothly throughout the year and no special difficulties were encountered. In addition to normal routine work a comprehensive survey was carried out of all fried fish shops in the district and in many cases improvements in structures, equipment and methods were obtained.

It was also possible to give further attention to the subject of food hygiene education. In addition to the publication and distribution of periodical Food Hygiene Bulletins, approval was given to a scheme for the organisation of courses in hygiene for food handlers, and a booklet for the use of students on these courses was prepared during the year. By the end of the year all the arrangements had been completed for the courses, and there was evidence of a very good response from the food trade.

Although no new Smoke Control Orders went into operation during the year, steady progress continued to be made and our fourth Smoke Control Order was submitted to the Minister for confirmation in October. This covers the Tollesby, Holmwood, Reeth Road and Harrow Road areas. It has an area of 275 acres and includes 1,751 houses and 31 other buildings. Due to come into operation in April, 1966, it will add to the 2,520 acres and 11,471 premises already in smoke control areas. It is gratifying to report that there is not only a visible improvement in the atmosphere in these areas, but that the results shown by our smoke filters in them confirm that there have been very great reductions in the daily smoke readings. Continued progress has also been made in dealing with emissions from industrial sources. It is not always recognised that many of the industrial processes in the area are subject to the control of the Local Authority. During the year reports were made upon all cold blast cupolas operating within the district, as a result of which it was decided to ask for improved methods for preventing grit and/or fume emissions in five cases. A survey was also carried out of all small boiler plant in use in the district.

The scope of the Department's duties was further widened by the coming into operation of the Offices, Shops

and Railway Premises Act, 1963. Administrative and recording methods had been arranged before the operative date of the Act, and a District Public Health Inspector was given special responsibility for this work. In consequence, the scheme operated smoothly and no special problems were encountered. It is pleasing to see this gap in our social welfare legislation filled in, and even from the limited experience of only four months work it is already quite clear that there is a lot of valuable work to be done in this field. This seems to be particularly true in connection with the prevention of accidents.

There has been an appreciable decrease in the number of house repairs enforced and nuisances abated during the year. There is little doubt that this is due to the rapid progress which is being made in slum clearance. Many of the streets cleared during the past two or three years were streets where housing defects were numerous and where tenants were ready to seek the assistance of the Public Health Inspector. In view of this, some fall off in the work was inevitable. Nevertheless there are other areas of the town where housing conditions are unsatisfactory, and we cannot help feeling that much more could be done by the Department to help tenants if they would only seek our assistance.

I should like to pay tribute to the Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector and to the whole of the staff, inspectorial, clerical and workmen who have given me such loyal and conscientious support, and who have worked so hard to produce the results which I now have the privilege of setting out.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF AREA

Total number of inspections, visits, etc. made by inspectorial staff during the last five years :—

	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
General Inspections	21,635	25,736	24,652	27,293	20,896
Food Inspections	9,477	11,204	10,942	10,868	11,937
Interviews ...	2,352	2,282	2,134	2,608	2,513

NUISANCES

Choked and defective drains or gullies				Found	Abated
Choked or defective ...	...	...	...	809	936
Yard gullies ...	...	...	...	34	22
Yard gully covers ...	...	...	...	5	5
Yard gully grates ...	...	...	...	11	12
Defective sink waste pipes ...	...	...	...	50	85
Choked water closets ...	...	...	...	43	53

Broken or defective water closets						Found	Abated
Basin/drain joint	...	...	...	...	...	33	25
Basin/flush joint	...	...	...	...	...	15	27
Basins	...	...	...	...	...	38	54
Cisterns	...	...	...	...	...	122	124
Seats	...	...	...	...	...	49	35
Flushpipes	...	...	...	...	...	3	9
Burst water pipes	...	...	...	...	...	138	136
Dilapidated water closet compartments							
Roofs	...	...	...	...	...	53	46
Walls	...	...	...	...	...	26	22
Wallplaster	...	...	...	...	...	31	39
Floors	...	...	...	...	...	10	7
Doors	...	...	...	...	...	41	56
Doorframes	...	...	...	...	...	18	25
Dilapidated Coalhouses							
Roofs	...	...	...	...	...	21	7
Walls	...	...	...	...	...	11	8
Floors	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Doors	...	...	...	...	...	28	28
Doorframes	...	...	...	...	...	15	16
Leaking House Roofs						163	212
Defective Spouting and/or Fallpipes						169	176
Other defects of External Fabric							
Chimneys	...	...	...	...	...	26	19
Walls	...	...	...	...	...	64	61
Dampness						210	198
Defective Plasterwork							
Wallplaster	...	...	...	...	...	68	64
Ceilings	...	...	...	...	...	41	45
Defective Internal Woodwork							
Floors	...	...	...	...	...	59	66
Skirting Boards	...	...	...	...	...	11	15
Sashcords	...	...	...	...	...	78	68
Windows	...	...	...	...	...	157	122
Doors	...	...	...	...	...	85	111
Doorframes	...	...	...	...	...	25	36
Handrails	...	...	...	...	...	9	13
Stairtreads	...	...	...	...	...	5	5
Broken and Dilapidated Fireplaces, Ovens, Etc.							
Fireplaces	...	...	...	...	...	42	41
Fireranges	...	...	...	...	...	2	4
Ovens	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Flues	...	...	...	...	...	22	17

Defective Washing Accommodation					Found	Abated
Set-Pot Boilers	...	...	...	...	—	1
Gas Wash-boilers	...	...	...	...	2	2
Absence of washing accommodation					2	3
Inadequate or Defective Sinks					13	20
Defects of Water Supply						
Burst water pipes	...	...	...	...	34	31
Absence of water supply	...	...	...	...	12	12
Defective Yard Surfaces						
Yard surfaces	...	...	...	...	35	35
Back passage surfaces	...	...	...	...	9	9
Other defects of Yards, Walls, Doors, etc.						
Yard walls	...	...	...	...	42	45
Yard doors	...	...	...	...	32	41
Yard door frames	...	...	...	...	18	36
Inadequate Refuse Accommodation					356	356
Offensive Accumulations					68	44
Keeping of Animals					18	8
Miscellaneous					218	160
Summary : Notices served					1,599 to cover	
					3,732 nuisances	
					Nuisances Abated	3,957

In addition to the above, 1,236 choked drains were cleared by employees of the Department, free of cost to the owners.

Drainage Work done by Borough Engineer's Department (By Default or Recharge)

During the year 315 such drains were cleared at a cost of £687, an average of £2 3s 7d per drain.

Summary of Nuisances abated during the last 5 years

	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Notices served	2,900	2,384	2,250	2,868	1,599
Nuisances concerned	5,849	5,504	5,244	6,824	3,732
Nuisances abated	4,570	6,219	5,113	6,663	3,957
Drains cleared by Department free of cost	1,380	1,370	1,431	1,424	1,236

In addition to the remedying of the defects set out above, in a number of cases where more extensive repairs have been required to a house, notices have been served

under Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1957 (See Section D—Housing).

The attention of the Borough Engineer has been called to the following defects :—

Apparently dangerous structures ... 17

NOISE NUISANCES

During the year 31 complaints of nuisances from noise were received in the Department.

Upon investigation, 22 of these were found to be justified and 9 were not justified.

It was not necessary to serve notices in respect of any of the justified complaints, as after verbal warnings were given no further nuisance was experienced.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

At the end of the year there were only 16 premises in the town which were not on the water carriage system, but served by chemical or pan closets. These were made up as follows :—

Residential property	...	...	...	5
Commercial or Industrial Premises	...			5
Railway Signal Boxes	...	...	...	6

LICENSED PREMISES

Public Houses

As a result of work carried out during the past few years, the general standard of sanitary accommodation in Public Houses is now quite good except for a few premises in clearance areas where demolition is to be carried out. During the year routine inspections were made and a number of minor defects remedied.

Licensed Clubs

There are 69 licensed clubs in the Borough. Two years ago these were subjected to a detailed survey and many improvements enforced. During 1964 189 inspections were made. A few minor contraventions were found and remedied but conditions generally were satisfactory.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION TO OTHER PREMISES

Ayresome Park Football Ground

During the year further progress has been made with rebuilding sanitary accommodation at Ayresome Park Football Ground by the construction on the end of the North

Stand of a permanent brick convenience for males and females.

It is understood that an even greater amount of reconstruction and new accommodation will be provided in time for the World Cup series which will be using Ayresome Park as one of the grounds for this competition.

Acklam Park County Cricket Ground

With the completion of a new permanent brick sanitary convenience for males and females the previous practice of providing temporary pan closets and hessian screening has been discontinued. Acklam Park has now two excellent conveniences for males and females and has ample accommodation for the patrons attending the games.

AGRICULTURE (SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE) ACT, 1956

This Act makes it the duty of the local authority to ensure that there is adequate sanitary accommodation available on all agricultural premises where persons are employed.

There are 6 premises in the Borough subject to this Act, and these have been maintained satisfactorily. During the year 2 inspections were made.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

During the year 497 visits were made for the purpose of investigating cases of notifiable infectious diseases and a further 164 visits were made for control purposes aimed at preventing the spread of infection.

The number of rooms disinfected during the year following notifications of infectious diseases was 45.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

Number on Register	15
Tripe Boiling	3
Fat Melting	3
Blood Drying	1
Fat Extracting	1
Hide and Skin Dealers	1
Rag and Bone Dealers	5
Gut Scraping	1

12 Inspections were made during the year, and it was found that the offensive trades were being conducted satisfactorily and the premises were generally well maintained.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

	(1) Local Authority	(2) Dwelling Houses (inc. Council Houses)	(3) All Other (incl. Business Premises)	(4) Total of Cols. (1), (2) & (3)	(5) Agri- cultural
Total number of properties inspected as a result of notification	77	657	171	905	2
Number of such properties found to be infested by:-					
Common rat (Major ...	—	—	—	—	—
(Minor ...	18	130	32	180	—
Ship rat (Major ...	—	—	—	—	—
(Minor ...	—	—	—	—	—
House Mouse (Major ...	—	—	—	—	—
(Minor ...	48	318	93	459	—
Total number of properties inspected in the course of survey under the Act	16	212	12	240	1
Number of such properties found to be infested by:-					
Common rat (Major ...	—	—	—	—	—
(Minor ...	—	24	—	24	—
Ship rat (Major ...	—	—	—	—	—
(Minor ...	—	—	—	—	—
House mouse (Major ...	—	—	—	—	—
(Minor ...	1	51	3	55	—
Total number of properties otherwise inspected (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose)	—	1	—	1	—
Number of such properties found to be infested by:-					
Common rat (Major ...	—	—	—	—	—
(Minor ...	—	—	—	—	—
Ship rat (Major ...	—	—	—	—	—
(Minor ...	—	—	—	—	—
House mouse (Major ...	—	—	—	—	—
(Minor ...	—	—	—	—	—
Total inspections carried out—including re-inspections (To be completed only if figures are readily available) ...	161	1959	280	2400	5
Number of infested properties treated by Local Authorities ...	65	533	128	726	—

A whole-time Rodent Officer and a Rodent Operative are employed on duties in respect of the above Act. The above table shows the work carried out during the year.

Occupiers of infested premises co-operate well with the Department and it has not been necessary to serve any Statutory Notices during the year.

SANITARY CONDITIONS OF CINEMAS AND THEATRES

There are 4 places of public entertainment within the Borough, 3 Cinemas and 1 Theatre.

The Public Health Act empowers local authorities to inspect the sanitary conditions of cinemas, theatres, etc., and 8 visits were made during the year, resulting in a good standard of cleanliness being maintained.

HAIRDRESSERS

Section 286 of the Middlesbrough Corporation Act, 1933, makes it compulsory for all hairdressers and barbers to be registered with the Local Authority. Byelaws are also in operation for the control of the trade. During the year a detailed inspection was made of the 162 premises on the register, and improvements were found to be required in 14 cases. Informal notification to the occupiers of the premises concerned, resulted in the necessary remedial action.

The general standard of hygiene in hairdressing establishments in the town is quite good.

Number on register	...	...	...	162
Number registered during the year	...			25
Number of inspections made	...	...		184
Number of informal notices sent	...			14

SHOPS ACT, 1950

Shops within the Borough						
Bakers and confectioners	...	...	...	...	...	75
Boot and Shoe Dealers	...	...	...	...	...	31
Boot and Shoe Repairers	...	...	...	...	...	34
Butchers	...	...	...	...	...	117
Car Dealers and Garages	...	...	...	...	...	46
Coal Dealers	...	...	...	...	...	58
Cycle Dealers	...	...	...	...	...	22
Chemists	...	...	...	...	...	43
Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	6
Departmental Stores	...	...	...	...	...	19
Drapers	...	...	...	...	...	68
Entertainments	...	...	...	...	...	4
Fish Friers	...	...	...	...	...	88
Fishmongers	...	...	...	...	...	18
Fruiterers	...	...	...	...	...	75
Furniture Dealers	...	...	...	...	...	35
General Dealers	...	...	...	...	...	198
Glass and Fancy Goods	...	...	...	...	...	11
Grocers	...	...	...	...	...	167
Hairdressers (Ladies)	...	...	...	...	...	102
Hairdressers (Gents)	...	...	...	...	...	60
Ironmongers	...	...	...	...	...	46
Jewellers	...	...	...	...	...	22
Newsagents and Tobacconists	...	...	...	...	...	111
Outfitters (Ladies)	...	...	...	...	...	32
Outfitters (Gents)	...	...	...	...	...	19
Paints and Paper	...	...	...	...	...	37
Radio and Electrical	...	...	...	...	...	48
Restaurants (Inc. Ice-Cream Saloons)	...	...	...	...	...	59
Sweets	...	...	...	...	...	44
Soft Furnishings	...	...	...	...	...	28
Sports Outfitters	...	...	...	...	...	2
Tailors	...	...	...	...	...	21
Wholesale Dealers	...	...	...	...	...	88
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	71
Total						1,905

General Provisions :

Number of Visits paid	1,464
Number of Patrols	9
Number of Interviews	89

Much of the work shown above is concerned with controlling the conditions under which persons are employed in shops, and the work which is carried out serves a most useful purpose. It ensures that staff are employed for the correct hours, that they receive their proper half-days and have proper intervals for the taking of meals. In the majority of cases, conditions found were satisfactory but 14 written warnings regarding contraventions were issued during the year.

Sanitary Provisions :

Until the 31st July, 1964, the sanitary provisions of the Shops Act, 1950 controlled the provision of facilities for the health and comfort of shop workers.

No. of visits paid	364
No. of additional facilities provided ...	7

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

The above-named Act came into operation during the year—the provisions regarding registration on the 1st May and the remainder of the Act on the 1st August. Some of the Regulations made under the Act do not become fully operative until 1967.

To ensure the adequate enforcement of the Act a District Public Health Inspector was fully seconded for this work, and he has the assistance of the Shops Act Inspector.

Registration

The following table shows the number of premises registered under the Act, and the number of persons employed in those premises.

	No. registered during year	No. on register at end of year	No. of Persons employed
Offices	498	497	5,713
Retail Shops ...	835	830	5,578
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	110	110	1,098
Catering Establishments and Canteens	142	142	1,509
Fuel Storage Depots	11	11	57
	<u>1,596</u>	<u>1,590</u>	<u>13,955</u>

The 13,955 persons employed were made up of 5,310 males and 8,645 females. It is believed that the number of premises registered, by no means covers all the premises that should have registered, and steps are being taken to deal with this problem.

Inspection

During the year detailed inspections were made of the following premises :—

Offices	...	...	...	...	...	...	111
Retail Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	153
Wholesale Shops and Warehouses	...						2
Catering Establishments and Canteens							5
Fuel Storage Depots	...	...	...	...			—
							<hr/> 271 <hr/>

As a result of these inspections informal notices were sent in 205 cases.

Exemptions and Prosecutions

No applications for exemption from the provisions of the Act were received. No prosecutions were taken during the year.

Accidents

An important provision of this new Act is the compulsory notification of all accidents which result in a person being unable to carry out his normal duties for more than three days. 17 such accidents were notified during the year, and each of these was investigated.

Details of these accidents were as follows :—

Type of Premises	Type of Accident						Total
	Falls Sprains etc.	From use of Machinery	Cuts and Wounds (Other than from machinery)	Burns	Others		
Offices	2	—	—	—	—		2
Retail Shops	7	1	2	—	—		10
Wholesale Shops and Warehouses	1	—	1	—	—		2
Catering Establishments and Canteens	1	—	2	—	—		3
Fuel Storage Depots	—	—	—	—	—		—
							<hr/> 11 1 5 — — 17 <hr/>

In 1 of these cases a formal warning was given, and in 16 cases informal warnings. General advice was given on accident prevention in every case.

General

The Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963, was based upon the recommendations of the Gowers Committee which reported in 1949. Although it has taken 15 years to bring the recommendations into effect the Act is very welcome, filling as it does one of the gaps in our welfare legislation.

Experience in the first few months has shown that improvements of one kind or another were required at many of the premises visited, although it must be emphasised that in most of the cases the contraventions noted were minor in character.

The compulsory notification of accidents and their subsequent investigation looks as though it will prove a useful means of reducing the number of accidents which occur.

TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS

One site is being used as winter quarters by members of the Showmen's Guild, members of which organisation are exempted from the provisions of the Caravans (Control and Development) Act, 1960, and the Middlesbrough Corporation Act, 1933. The site is kept under regular observation, and at all times the conditions found have been satisfactory.

A site licence has been granted in respect of a caravan compound in which there are two caravans. They have been suitably maintained throughout the year.

The main caravan problem experienced in the town arises from the attempts of itinerant vendors to establish themselves on cleared sites and open spaces in the more populous parts of the town. These persons are usually without any facilities for sanitary accommodation, refuse disposal or waste water disposal, and if allowed to remain on a site can cause serious nuisance within a very short time. The provisions of the Middlesbrough Corporation Act, 1933, continue to prove a most useful means for overcoming this problem. During the year, 114 inspections were made of caravans on sites in the town.

LAND CHARGES ACT

2,441 enquiries under the Land Charges Act were investigated during the course of the year.

FACTORIES

There are 411 factories on the Register, as follows :—

	With Mechanical Power	Without Mechanical Power
Bakehouses	15	—
Joiners and Undertakers ...	39	—
Printers	11	—
Motor Engineering	75	1
Boot Repairing	9	—
Tailoring, etc.	13	—
Mantle Alterations, etc. ...	16	—
Upholstery	11	—
Cabinet Makers	4	—
General Engineering	68	1
Electrical Engineering ...	20	—
Sugar Boiling	4	—
Laundries	6	—
Monumental Masons	2	—
Miscellaneous	113	3
Totals	<u>406</u>	<u>5</u>

In addition, 59 premises were inspected where notifications of building and engineering construction had been received.

During the year a complete reinspection was carried out of all the factories within the area. This has resulted in a considerable increase in the number of notices served.

Notices received from Her Majesty's Inspector of Factories

Removed from Register	37
Change of Business	—
New Premises	50
Sanitary Defects, etc.	2

Factories Acts, 1961.**Part 1 of the Act.**

1.—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	5	20	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	406	743	112	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ...	59	59	12	—
Total ...	470	822	124	—

2.—Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases").

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of Cases in which Prosecutions were Instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4) By H.M. Inspector (5)		
Want of Cleanliness (S.1) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	7	6	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	113	85	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Total	120	91	—	—	—

PART VIII OF THE ACT

OUTWORK

(Sections 133 and 134)

Nature of Work (1)	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 133(1)(c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwhole some premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prose-cutions (7)
Wearing apparel : Making, etc.	13					
Cleaning and Washing						
Household linen						
Lace, lace curtains and nets						
Curtains and furniture hangings						
Furniture and upholstery	1					
Electro-plate						
File making						
Brass and brass articles						
Fur pulling						
Iron and steel cables and chains						
Iron and steel anchors and grapnels						
Cart gear						
Locks, latches and keys						
Umbrellas, etc.	1					
Artificial flowers						
Nets, other than wire nets						
Tents						
Sacks						
Racquet and tennis balls						
TOTAL	15					

DIRTY OR VERMINOUS PREMISES

Number of Inspections	...	...	...	...	859
Warning letters sent to tenants	...	...	...	...	34
Notices served under Section 83, Public Health Act, 1936	...	...	...	...	2

Disinfestations by Department

Bed Bugs—On transfer to Council Houses				144
Dwellinghouses	...	...	...	12
Other premises	...	...	...	1
Cockroaches—Dwellinghouses		...	...	337
Other premises		...	...	83
Other Vermin—Dwellinghouses		...	...	24
Other premises		...	...	17
				<hr/>
			Total	618

Special steps are taken for dealing with the furniture and effects of families removed from slum clearance areas. The old houses are inspected prior to the tenant's removal, and where evidence of vermin is found the furniture and effects are treated with liquid insecticide. A fortnight later, the articles are treated again in the new house and a residual spraying carried out of the rooms. All cases treated are notified to the Housing Department and at the expiration of a fixed period, usually three months, the new house is re-inspected by one of their officers to check that the treatment has been effective.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

Number of Premises Registered	...	...	...	...	7
Number of samples taken	...	...	...	...	23
Number Formal	...	...	...	...	—
Number Informal	...	...	...	...	23
Number conforming to standard	...	...	...	...	19
Number not conforming to standard	...	...	...	...	4

The non-genuine samples were of—Cotton Felt, Rag Flock (2), and Grey Millpuff,

The analyst reported as follows :—

Cotton Felt—Trash content too high (9.1% against 7.5% permitted).

Rag Flock — Failed impurities test (2.3% against 1.8% permitted).

Rag Flock — Failed impurities test (2.2% against 1.8% permitted).

Grey Millpuff — Trash content too high (19.5% against 15% permitted).

The action taken in respect of unsatisfactory samples:- In the case of the Cotton Felt—one Rag Flock and Grey Millpuff, the existing stock was returned to the manufacturers. Follow-up samples were then taken when the replacement stock was received and in each case the sample complied with the regulations.

In the case of the remaining Rag Flock, the existing stock was destroyed and a further supply had not been received by the end of the year. A follow-up sample of the new stock will be procured when the stock is received.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926

Number of samples taken	24
Number Formal	—
Number Informal	24
Number Conforming to Declaration ...	22
Number not Conforming to Declaration	2

The two unsatisfactory samples were procured from a local producer, one at their factory and one from a local dealer.

The sample procured at the factory contained phosphoric acid in excess of the limit permitted and that at the dealer's shop was not accompanied by a statutory statement.

The facts were reported to the Management of the factory. As the unsatisfactory samples were procured towards the end of the year it was not possible to procure follow-up samples this year but the whole question of marking sacks as regards the statutory statement was gone into and the system revised so that the statement is now printed on the sack or on a ticket attached thereto.

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS—WATER SAMPLES

85 samples were taken on 23 occasions. On each occasion, a sample was taken at the inlet (shallow) and outlet (deep) ends of the bath. All samples were found to be of a satisfactory bacteriological purity.

There was a decrease in the number of samples procured due to the No. 2 Pool being out of use for a considerable time for major alterations and redecoration.

PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT, 1933

Poisons Rules, 1952

78 premises, with the persons nominated to sell poisons under the above rules, are now registered.

Upon registration, each person nominated was informed by letter of the need for separation of the commodity from foodstuffs, and where this was impossible, to store it upon the floor of the shop.

17 inspections were made during the year. The normal procedure for ascertaining if a product comes within the provisions of the Act is for a sample to be submitted to the Public Analyst.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

During the year, 10 premises were licensed, as follows:-

Birds, Fishes, Dogs and other animals ...	7
Tropical Fishes	1
Birds, Fishes, Dogs and other animals ... (Market Stall)	2

23 inspections of these premises were carried out during the year.

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT ACT, 1963

A review of the area resulted in 2 premises being registered during the year. Both premises are now satisfactory, although in one instance prior to the issue of a licence, considerable improvements had to be carried out. 12 visits of inspection were made during the year.

RADIOACTIVITY

During the year steps were taken to collect representative samples of rainfall over each quarter of the year and these were submitted to the Public Analyst for the assessment of the level of radioactivity in the area. The following reports were received:—

Radioactivity of rainwater in micro-micro curies per litre expressed as Strontium 90

January, February, March	...	...	...	480
April, May, June	...	...	...	463
July, August, September	...	...	...	143
October, November, December	...	...	...	211

It is understood that these reports compare closely with those found in other parts of the country.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Measurement of Pollution :

In order that steps can be taken to deal with atmospheric pollution it is first necessary to know the type and extent of pollution occurring. For this purpose several different types of instruments are operated by the Department.

(a) Deposit Gauges.

Ten deposit gauges are in use, five of them in the industrial belt along the north side of the town and five in the non-industrial zones. These gauges provide a means of measuring the heavier polluting particles in the atmosphere, and as these in the main emanate from the industrial plants rather than from domestic sources, they provide a method of measuring the extent of industrial pollution. The present siting of the gauges allows of an estimation of the distance and direction of the spread of this type of pollution.

The following table gives the findings :—

COUNTY BOROUGH COUNCIL OF MIDDLESBROUGH
DEPOSIT GAUGE RECORDINGS — TOTAL INSOLUBLE SOLIDS IN TONS PER SQUARE MILE
1964

Month	Stockton Road	Gas Works Cannon Street	Easterside School	Harbour Master's Yard, Docks	South Bank Road	Caldicotes School Brambles Farm	The Gables, Marton Rd.	Acklam Hall School	Burlam Road	Parkside
January	3.81	6.95	2.24	6.41	11.72	7.25	5.21	4.14	10.82	10.42
February	3.62	3.80	2.73	3.71	4.64	2.64	4.54	8.29	3.25	5.24
March	5.78	11.81	9.42	17.18	43.10	22.74	12.09	6.25	7.28	14.70
April	8.12	3.74	15.13	10.72	12.19	14.70	6.02	9.54	7.51	6.45
May	8.92	12.70	8.28	6.98	—	—	3.84	2.95	6.25	5.08
June	5.75	8.62	5.95	9.42	—	—	5.14	5.28	4.31	4.74
July	6.38	5.18	4.74	5.21	—	10.61	5.18	—	2.53	6.02
August	6.75	5.12	4.28	3.01	14.80	20.40	3.77	3.52	2.34	4.98
September	4.04	3.61	3.64	4.32	—	6.41	4.62	—	1.87	4.14
October	4.38	7.16	5.13	5.32	24.24	15.17	4.95	13.33	3.92	5.66
November	4.07	3.24	3.90	4.86	29.45	10.62	—	6.14	2.27	4.92
December	3.11	11.09	5.27	5.52	14.23	11.72	—	4.54	7.68	7.09
Monthly Av. 1964	5.50	6.92	5.89	6.89	19.30	12.23	5.54	6.39	5.00	6.62
1963	8.14	10.90	6.91	8.68	17.16	13.00	7.43	5.80	6.86	7.46
1962	7.56	11.56	5.26	7.57	17.61	10.11	6.30	4.58	5.88	8.53
1961	7.49	10.77	6.13	6.77	10.96	7.03	6.49	6.17	8.35	8.83
1960	9.09	13.71	7.43	10.91	16.37	15.80	8.47	6.53	8.93	10.96
Monthly av over 5 yrs	7.56	10.77	6.32	8.16	16.28	11.63	6.85	5.89	7.00	8.48

SUMMARY—AVERAGE MONTHLY DEPOSITS

(1) Whole Town			(2) Industrial Areas			(3) Non-Industrial Areas		
1964—	7.61	Tons per Square Mile	(5 Gauges)	7.94	Tons per Square Mile	(5 Gauges)	7.26	Tons per Square Mile
1963—	9.09	"	(5)	10.10	"	(5)	8.08	"
1962—	8.67	"	(5)	10.21	"	(5)	7.15	"
1961—	7.93	"	(5)	8.84	"	(5)	6.98	"
1960—	10.77	"	(5)	11.72	"	(5)	9.82	"
5 yrs. Average	8.81			9.76			7.86	

(b) Air Filters :

These are used to measure the actual amount of smoke and sulphur dioxide in the atmosphere and daily readings are taken from them. After much investigation, the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research have concluded that they represent the best method available for assessing the extent of atmospheric pollution. They are now being used to carry out a national survey of the incidence of air pollution, and Middlesbrough is one of the towns selected to take part in the survey.

Air filters have been installed in five different parts of the town to cover the following types of area :—

- (a) Heavily industrialised.
- (b) Commercial.
- (c) Residential area with high population density.
- (d) Residential area with low population density.
- (e) Smoke control area.

The following table shows the results obtained during the year. The letters in brackets refer to the types of site as enumerated above.

COUNTY BOROUGH COUNCIL OF MIDDLESBROUGH
SMOKE FILTERS AND SULPHUR DIOXIDE READINGS

Microgrammes Per Cubic Metre of Air Per Day—Average Values

S M O K E					SULPHUR DIOXIDE				
Month	Health Dept. 26 Southfield Road *(Type B)	Acklam Hall School (Type E)	Cannon Street Baths (Type C)	Health Centre Park End (Type E)	Iron Master's District (Type A)	Health Dept. 26 Southfield Road (Type B)	Cannon Street Baths (Type C)	Health Centre Park End (Type E)	
January	452	37	489	78	190	309	276	119	
February	409	42	421	72	174	282	220	105	
March	349	48	350	53	129	211	193	85	
April	200	14	396	26	79	153	121	73	
May	96	20	96	21	46	104	66	65	
June	85	33	57	20	46	113	54	58	
July	43	11	26	15	35	92	41	44	
August	70	11	53	21	39	82	56	40	
September	117	20	106	37	73	134	61	63	
October	346	48	229	72	171	245	78	115	
November	430	92	300	80	215	257	151	112	
December	391	102	389	95	190	263	270	149	
Monthly Av. 1964	249	40	243	49	116	187	132	86	
" 1963	244	47	330	98	124	191	164	95	
" 1962	278	65	385	134	168	—	—	—	

* Type A—Heavy Industrial Area.
Type B—Commercial Area.
Type C—Area of heavy density housing.
Type D—Area of light density housing.
Type E—Smoke control area.

It will be seen from the above results that the amount of smoke pollution appears to vary with the density of houses. This would tend to suggest that the majority of the smoke actually existing at or near ground level comes from domestic sources.

Industrial Pollution

During the year, 136 timed observations were taken of smoke emitted from industrial chimneys. On a number of occasions it was found that the amount of dark smoke or black smoke emitted, exceeded the amount allowed by the Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations, and 16 written warnings were issued during the year.

On 3 occasions, smoke nuisances were found to be occurring from the burning of industrial and commercial wastes in the open air, and warnings were issued in each case.

19 Notices of intention to install new furnaces were received during the year. In each case the Department was satisfied that they were capable of being operated satisfactorily as required by section 3(3) of the Clean Air Act, 1956. 4 applications regarding chimney heights were considered.

Investigations into emissions from cold blast cupolas continued throughout the year. In one case where a considerable nuisance arises from fume emission discussions took place between the Corporation and the firm concerned. As a result the firm are to replace their existing grit arresters with newer ones and a 150 ft. high chimney is to be erected to ensure the adequate dispersal of fumes. The firm have also been asked to so design the plant that electrostatic precipitators may be included should they become a future statutory requirement.

There are four more firms in the area operating cold blast cupolas where in the opinion of the Corporation the methods for grit arresting fall short of the requirements of the Clean Air Act. Formal approaches were made during the year to each of the firms concerned and the matter was still under discussion at the end of the year.

During the year further progress was made in the detailed survey of boiler plant used for steam raising or water heating.

Domestic Smoke Control.

The Middlesbrough Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Smoke Control Orders operated throughout the year without any difficulties being experienced. New houses continued to be erected in these areas during the year and at the end of the year the number of premises covered by Smoke Control Orders was as follows :—

	Acreage	No. of dwelling houses	Other Premises	Total
Middlesbrough No. 1 (Saltersgill, Beechwood and Easterside)	480	2,327	10	2,337
Middlesbrough No. 2 (Acklam, Brookfield)	840	3,083	23	3,106
Middlesbrough No. 3 (Berwick Hills, Park End & Pallister Park)	1,200	5,915	113	6,028
	<hr/> 2,520 <hr/>	<hr/> 11,325 <hr/>	<hr/> 146 <hr/>	<hr/> 11,471 <hr/>

During the year a further area was surveyed and the Middlesbrough No. 4 (Tollesby, Holmwood, Reeth Road and Harrow Road) Smoke Control Order was submitted to the Minister of Housing and Local Government for confirmation. Details of the area are as follows :—

Acreage	No. of dwelling houses	Other Premises	Total
270	1,751	31	1,782

This area when confirmed will have to depend upon the use of hard coke, gas, electricity or oil and replacement appliances suitable for burning these fuels will have to be installed. This has had the result of approximately trebling the cost of the work.

A total of 1,744 inspections were made during the year in connection with smoke control areas.

Publicity

Several lectures on atmospheric pollution were given to local audiences during the year. The Chief Public Health Inspector also read papers at Conferences on Air Pollution arranged at the Constantine Technical College, Middlesbrough and the Rutherford Technical College, Edinburgh.

General

The material measured by the standard deposit gauge is mainly material which emanates from industrial sources. The following table shows the average monthly deposit of insoluble matter for the previous five years as it was at the end of each of the years enumerated. It seems clear that there has been a continuous and steady reduction in the extent of this type of pollution since the introduction of the Clean Air Act in 1956.

1964 —	8.81	tons	per	square	mile
1963 —	9.37	„	„	„	„
1962 —	10.26	„	„	„	„
1961 —	10.96	„	„	„	„
1960 —	12.17	„	„	„	„
1959 —	13.92	„	„	„	„
1958 —	13.79	„	„	„	„
1957 —	13.61	„	„	„	„
1956 —	14.33	„	„	„	„
1955 —	14.48	„	„	„	„
1954 —	14.70	„	„	„	„

An examination of the results shown by the air filters produces some interesting facts. As usual we find that the greater the density of housing the greater the amount of smoke and once again the filters at Cannon Street and Southfield Road show readings considerably higher than the one shown by the filter in the Iron Masters' District. The readings for Cannon Street show a considerable reduction over the readings for previous years. This is due to the extensive slum clearance which took place in this area last year as a result of which the building housing the air filter became on the edge of the district rather than in the middle. It does show once again the close relationship between housing density and smoke pollution. The air filter at Park End Clinic completed its first year in a smoke control area and showed a reduction of more than 60% in the amount of smoke in the area.

The progress made so far in both domestic and industrial fields is very gratifying but can only be of real value if it is used to encourage us to press on with vigour and enthusiasm with the important work.

SECTION D

HOUSING

Number of new houses erected in the Borough during the year :—

1. Erected by the Local Authority ...	426
2. Erected by other persons	441
3. Houses demolished	484

The ward distribution of the new houses referred to is as follows :—

Acklam Ward	421
Grove Hill	76
Thorntree	141
Linthorpe	3
Newport	21
Park Ward	5
St. Hilda's Ward	56
Tollesby Ward	97
Outside Borough	47
Total	<u>867</u>

Housing Statistics—Repairs to Dwellinghouses

Unfit houses made fit and houses in which defects were remedied :—

	By owner	By local authority
After informal action by local authority	1,745	—
After formal notice under :		
(a) Public Health Acts ...	650	—
(b) Sections 9 and 16, Housing Act, 1957 ...	13	1
Under Section 24, Housing Act, 1957	—	

Certain work completed during the year referred to notices served in the previous year.

Full information of Housing procedure is submitted to the Ministry quarterly.

Housing Act, 1957**Individual Houses.****Section 16 : Sub-Section 4.**

Number of acceptances of undertakings
from owners that property will not be
used for human habitation —

Section 17 : Sub-Section 1.

Number of Houses in respect of which a
Closing Order was made 7

Number of Houses in respect of which a
Demolition Order was made 3

Number of Houses demolished as a result
of a Demolition Order —

Section 18 : Sub-Section 1.

Number of houses affected by closing
of basement rooms —

Clearance Orders and Compulsory Purchase Orders

During the year the following orders were made :—

	Unfit houses (Pink property)	Fit houses (Grey property)	Total
Middlesbrough (Cannon St./ Newport Rd. No. 2) Compulsory Purchase Order	150	38	188
Middlesbrough (Cannon St./ Newport Rd. No. 3) Compulsory Purchase Order	157	35	192
	<u>307</u>	<u>73</u>	<u>380</u>

Detailed inspections were carried out by the Public Health Inspectors of all houses dealt with in clearance areas or as individually unfit houses. Altogether 1,057 inspections and visits were made in this connection.

Overcrowding

During the year 10 visits were made to houses known to be overcrowded.

Rent Act, 1957

During the year, the following action has been taken under the First Schedule :—

Part I—Applications for Certificates of Disrepair

Number of applications for Certificates	4
Number of decisions not to issue certificates	—
Number of decisions to issue certificates :—	
(a) in respect of some but not all defects	—
(b) in respect of all defects	1
Number of undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	3
Number of undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	—
Number of certificates issued	1

Part II—Applications for Cancellation of Certificates

Applications by landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of certificates	1
Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates	—
Decisions by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenant's objections	—
Certificates cancelled by Local Authority	1

Common Lodging Houses

Number of Houses	4
Number of Keepers	4
Number of Inspections	19
Number of Lodgers who can be accommodated nightly	171
Number registered during the year	1
Number closed or discontinued during the year ...	—
Number of Notices and Letters re repairs, cleanliness, etc.	1

The common-lodging houses have been maintained in a satisfactory manner during the year.

Houses in Multiple Occupation

80 inspections were made of houses in multiple occupation during the year.

In view of the generally unsatisfactory condition of 9 of these houses Management Orders were made during the year but in view of the difficulties anticipated in recovering the costs involved in carrying out work in default of owners in respect of works of repair and the provision of additional amenities it was decided to defer the service of formal notices until the coming into operation of the Amending Housing Act, 1964.

Following the making of Management Orders one house reverted to single family occupation and authority was given for the service of formal notices in respect of the remaining 8 before the end of the year. It was also decided to submit a registration scheme for the approval of the Minister of Housing and Local Government.

SECTION E

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD MILK

The Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1960

There are 447 premises, in the main General Dealers, in addition to 5 dairies where milk is processed and bottled, from which milk is sold. The following licences have been issued :—

				1963	1964
1.	Pasteurisers	...	...	5	5
2.	Sterilisers	...	...	1	1
3.	Pasteurised (Dealers)	...	...	304	327
4.	Sterilized (Dealers)	...	...	364	381
Total				<u>674</u>	<u>714</u>

The Milk and Dairies General Regulations, 1959

There are 5 dairies and 13 distributors registered under the above Regulations, in addition to the 447 premises licensed for the sale of bottled designated milk.

The following table shows the type of licences held by distributors of bottled milk during the past five years :—

			1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
1.	Pasteurised Milk	...	229	254	270	304	327
2.	Sterilized	...	348	352	357	364	381
Total			<u>577</u>	<u>606</u>	<u>627</u>	<u>668</u>	<u>708</u>

201 visits of inspection were made to dairies during the year, and on the whole a high standard of cleanliness and maintenance was observed.

One pasteurising plant discontinued operating towards the end of the year, the business being absorbed into another larger dairy within the Borough.

Bacteriological Examination of Milk

Raw Graded Milk

Of the 518 samples submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, 53 were declared void owing to overnight atmospheric temperatures exceeding 70°F. Of the remaining 465 samples, 152 failed the methylene blue test.

Designation	Total Samples Taken	Result of Test			
		Satisfactory No.	%	Unsatisfactory No.	%
Channel Island (Farm Bottled) ...	22	18	81.82	4	18.18
T.T. Farm Bottled	15	13	86.67	2	13.33
T.T. Bulk	428	282	65.89	146	34.11

(Satisfactory samples not to decolourise methylene blue at 37°C in 30 minutes).

The percentage of samples which failed to conform to the standard test has risen during the last three years as follows :—

1962	—	19.4%
1963	—	30.9%
1964	—	32.7%

Samples were found to be satisfactory as follows :—

On 1st Test	...	...	...	...	244
On 2nd Test	...	...	...	...	61
On 3rd Test	...	...	...	...	7
On 4th Test	...	...	...	...	1
Total					<u>313</u>

The above samples were procured from 240 farms.

Notification of the results was given to the Divisional Milk Officer, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Summary of Bacteriological Milk Samples (Raw Milk) taken over last 5 years

Year	Total	Satisfactory	%	Not Satisfactory	%
1960	405	288	71.11	117	28.89
1961	411	292	71.05	119	28.95
1962	500	403	80.60	97	19.40
1963	485	335	69.07	150	30.93
1964	465	313	67.31	152	32.69

Pasteurised Milk

Of the 354 samples submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, 24 failed to pass the methylene blue test, and 5 failed the phosphatase test.

Methylene Blue Reduction Test

Designation	Total Samples Taken	Result of Test			
		Satisfactory No.	%	Unsatisfactory No.	%
Pasteurised					
Dairies ...	282	262	92.91	20	7.09
Schools ...	72	68	94.44	4	5.56

(Satisfactory samples not to decolourise methylene blue at 37°C in 30 minutes).

Phosphatase Test

Designation	Total Samples Taken	Result of Test			
		Satisfactory No.	%	Unsatisfactory No.	%
Pasteurised					
Dairies ...	282	277	98.23	5	1.77
Schools ...	72	72	100	—	—

(Satisfactory samples must satisfy the Aschaffenburg Mullen Test).

5 Year Summary

Pasteurised Milk

Year	Number Taken	Number Satisfactory	Number Unsatisfactory
1960 ...	292	287	5
1961 ...	287	283	4
1962 ...	296	283	13
1963 ...	329	321	8
1964 ...	354	325	29
Total taken ...	...	1,558	
Satisfactory ...	...	1,499 (96.21 %)	
Unsatisfactory ...	...	59 (3.79 %)	

Sterilized Milk.

Designation	Total Samples Taken	Result of Test			
		Satisfactory No.	%	Unsatisfactory No.	%
Sterilized ...	57	57	100	—	—

(Satisfactory samples must pass the Turbidity Test).

5 Year Summary.

Year	Number Taken	Number Satisfactory	Number Unsatisfactory
1960 ...	53	53	—
1961 ...	51	50	1
1962 ...	50	50	—
1963 ...	54	54	—
1964 ...	57	57	—

Rinse Samples

Source	No. of Plants	No. of Samples	Result of Test					
			Satisfactory		Fairly Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
			No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Milk Bottles								
Dairies	5	80	75	93.75	—	—	5	6.25
Milk Churns								
Dairies	5	18	10	55.5	5	27.8	3	16.7
Farms	1	2	—	—	1	50	1	50

Required that colony count (average) be :—

Milk Bottles

- Not more than 600 — Satisfactory.
 + 600 but less than 2,000 — Fairly Satisfactory.
 + 2,000 — Unsatisfactory.

Milk Churns

- Not more than 50,000 — Satisfactory.
 + 50,000 but less than 250,000 — Fairly satisfactory.
 + 250,000 — Unsatisfactory.

Biological Examination of Milk**(a) Tubercle Bacilli**

Grade	Number of Samples Submitted	Number Free from Tubercle Bacilli	Number Containing Tubercle Bacilli
Channel Island (Farm Bottled)	5	5	—
Untreated (Farm Bottled)	2	2	—
Untreated (Bulk) ...	65	65	—
Pasteurised	4	4	—
Total	76	76	—

(b) Brucella Abortus (Ring Test)

Grade	Number of Samples Submitted	Number Negative	Number Positive				
			+	+	+	+	+
Channel Island (Farm Bottled)	24	15	1	—	4	4	4
Untreated (Farm Bottled)	15	13	—	1	—	1	1
Untreated (Bulk)	478	425	2	8	28	15	15
Total	517	453	3	9	32	20	20

(c) **Brucella Abortus (Biological Test)**

Grade	Number of Samples Submitted	Number Free from Brucella Abortus	Number Containing Brucella Abortus
Channel Island ... (Farm Bottled)	5	2	3
Untreated (Farm Bottled)	2	2	—
Untreated (Bulk) ...	51	42	9
Total	58	46	12

5 Year Summary

Year	Tubercle Bacilli			Brucella Abortus		
	Number Submitted	Number Negative	Number Positive	Number Submitted	Number Negative	Number Positive
1960	142	142	—	78	74	4
1961	129	129	—	50	44	6
1962	156	156	—	73	63	10
1963	45	45	—	20	14	6
1964	76	76	—	58	46	12

The number of milk samples submitted for biological examination was restricted to those which failed the Ring Test, although in 6 cases this was not possible. We have again had an increase in the number of samples of milk which failed the Methylene Blue Test. The last three years have produced an increase from 19.40% to 32.69%. Whilst this may be of no great consequence because the milk is subsequently pasteurised, it is disappointing that farmers are failing increasingly to meet their obligation.

What is more important is the fact that Farm Bottled milk sold untreated was found to fail the Methylene Blue test to the extent of 16.2% of samples procured.

The 5 pasteurising plants have operated efficiently during the year with one exception. One went out of business towards the end of the year as previously stated. 201 inspections were paid to these dairies. It is disappointing to report that 24 failures of Methylene Blue Test and 5 failures of Phosphatase Test were reported from the 354 samples procured. Careful supervision was given whenever adverse reports were received, and in every case follow-up samples proved to be satisfactory. 10 of the failures came from one small and rather obsolete plant which will eventually be required to be replaced by more modern equipment.

ICE-CREAM

The following Producers and Dealers are registered under Section 16, Food and Drugs Act, 1955 :—

Producers	...	...	...	...	12
Dealers (Shops and Vans)	...	...	...	...	595

In addition there are also 56 mobile sales units operating from premises in the Borough selling ice-cream.

During the year 34 certificates were issued, 15 being new dealers and 19 changes of proprietors in the Dealers' Register.

97 visits of inspection were made to factories where ice-cream is manufactured, and 480 visits to premises where ice-cream is sold.

Care is taken to ensure that the provisions of the Ice-Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations, 1947/1959, are complied with so far as the manufacture of ice-cream is concerned.

An indication of the trend in the manufacture and sale of ice-cream in the Borough can be seen from the following table :—

	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Producers	...	...	...	...	...
Dealers (Shops and Vans)	506	557	547	580	595

164 samples of ice-cream were procured from 16 producers; 139 were found to be satisfactory and 25 unsatisfactory, as indicated in the following tables :—

Bacteriological Examination

Table 1.

Results of "Cold-Mix" Samples

No. Taken	...	...	...	...	12
No. Satisfactory	...	...	...	...	12
Time taken to reduce Methylene Blue(hrs)	No.	Provisianal Grading			
		1	2	3	4
4½	12	12	—	—	—
4—2½	—	—	—	—	—
2—0	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	12	12	—	—	—

Table 2.

Results of "Hot-Mix" Samples

No. Taken	...	...	...	...	144
No. Satisfactory	...	...	...	...	123
No. Unsatisfactory	...	...	...	...	21

Time taken to reduce Methylene Blue (hrs.)	No.	Provisional Grading			
		1	2	3	4
4½	115	115	—	—	—
4—2½	15	—	8	7	—
2—0	14	—	—	—	14
Totals	144	115	8	7	14

Table 3.

Results of "Soft Ice-Cream" Samples

No. Taken	...	...	...	...	8
No. Satisfactory	...	...	...	...	4
No. Unsatisfactory	...	...	...	...	4
Time taken to reduce Methylene Blue (hrs.)	No.	Provisional Grading			
		1	2	3	4
4½	4	4	—	—	—
4—2½	—	—	—	—	—
2—0	4	—	—	3	1
Totals	8	4	—	3	1

Table 4.

**Showing Results of Samples Taken which were Produced
Inside and Outside the Borough**

Where Produced	Producers	No.	Provisional Grading			
			1	2	3	4
Inside Borough	8	103	78	6	6	13
Outside Borough	8	61	53	2	4	2
Totals	16	164	131	8	10	15

The results of the analysis of all samples procured were forwarded to manufacturers. "Follow-up" samples were taken as necessary, after discussing methods of manufacture when producers in the Borough were concerned.

5 Year Summary		1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Total Taken		128	147	163	194	164
Provisional Grade 1		95	113	119	154	131
„	2	15	21	15	13	8
„	3	15	7	15	9	10
„	4	3	6	14	18	15
Percentage						
Satisfactory		85.95	91.16	82.21	86.08	84.76

The advent of the soft ice-cream dispenser has not been a success in this Borough. Apart from the usual sales vehicles which are fitted with these machines, only an odd one or two are to be found in use in shops and these are confined to Ice-Cream Saloons and the larger stores. Undoubtedly the cost of installation has proved to be uneconomical.

The adverse report of last year concerning Ice-Cream sales vehicles has had an effect during the year. Inspections have revealed improved conditions on the vehicles, though the odd one or two still remain which leave a lot to be desired.

More care has been taken in the use of chimes and no complaints were received during the year of their use outside the permitted hours.

The Ice-Cream producing factories in the Borough have been regularly inspected and found to be well maintained, with one exception. In this latter case it was learned towards the end of the year that the business was being discontinued.

The percentage of failures of Ice-Cream samples to attain a satisfactory grade in respect of the Ice-Cream produced within the Borough fell slightly this year from 20 to 18%. This figure is still too high but it should be pointed out that sampling is concentrated on manufacturers less likely to produce satisfactory results, rather than to repeat sampling from factories where a failure is rarely recorded.

DRINKING WATER

Samples of drinking water are examined bacteriologically as follows:—

- (a) probable number of Coliform Bacilli per 100 ml.
- (b) probable number of Escherichia Coli per 100 ml.

28 such samples were procured and examined during the year and all proved to be satisfactory.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF OTHER FOODSTUFFS

The following 12 foodstuffs were examined bacteriologically following complaints received:—

Baby Food	...	...	...	...	2
Cheese Spread	...	...	...	...	1
Fish Cakes	...	...	...	...	1
Onions (Pickled)	...	...	...	...	1
Pies (Meat)	...	...	...	...	2
Salad (Fruit)	...	...	...	...	1
Salmon (Canned)	...	...	...	...	2
Tomatoes (Canned)	...	...	...	...	1
Veal (Jellied)	...	...	...	...	1

The Public Health Laboratory reported that in 9 cases no organisms usually associated with food poisoning had been isolated. They also reported as follows regarding the other 3 cases.

Tomatoes (Canned)—microscopy—many candida (yeasts) present. Cultures yield a heavy growth of candida (yeasts).

Veal (Jellied)—the mould present in this sample was found to be candida albicans.

Pie (Meat)—cultures yield a heavy growth of streptococcus faecalis and a few colonies of E. Coli.

Appropriate action was taken with regard to each of these samples.

The following 44 foodstuffs were examined bacteriologically as a routine measure :—

Coconut (Desiccated)	...	...	13
Corned Beef	...	...	7
Cream (Dairy)	...	...	2
Cream (Imitation)	...	...	10
Egg (Liquid)	...	...	7
Egg (Whole)	...	...	3
Periwinkles	...	...	2

The Public Health Laboratory reported that no organisms usually associated with food poisoning had been isolated in the above samples.

The periwinkles collected from the sea locally were given Grade I—satisfactory and no Salmonella Typhi was isolated in the corned beef samples.

ADULTERATION OF FOODSTUFFS

Public Health (Preservatives, etc. in Food) Regulations, 1925-53.

During the year 62 samples were analysed for the presence of preservatives, all being declared genuine. In one case, however, it was found sausage contained preservatives but were not being properly marked.

In 5 additional cases routine inspections revealed that sausages containing preservatives were also not being properly marked.

Appropriate action was taken in each case.

Chemical Analysis of Food and Drugs

397 informal and 3 formal samples were procured during the year. 256 of these samples were submitted to the Public Analyst as follows:—

Routine Sampling

Sample						Informal	Formal
Alka-Seltzer	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Almonds—Ground	...	...	...	...	...	2	—
Apples	...	...	...	...	...	2	—
Aspirin	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Aspro	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Bacon	...	...	...	...	...	4	—
Baking Powder	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Beef—Sizzle	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Spread	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Bicarbonate of Soda	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Brawn	...	...	...	...	...	4	—
Butter	...	...	...	...	...	4	—
Buttered—Bread Buns	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Teacakes	...	...	...	...	...	3	—
Cheese	...	...	...	...	...	4	—
Chocolates—Milk	...	...	...	...	...	2	—
Cochineal	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Cocoa	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Coconut—Desiccated	...	...	...	...	...	3	—
Coffee	...	...	...	...	...	2	—
Condiment—Non Brewed	...	...	...	...	...	6	—
Crab Spread	...	...	...	...	...	2	—
Cream—Dairy	...	...	...	...	...	2	—
Double	...	...	...	...	...	7	—
Cakes	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Currants	...	...	...	...	...	2	—
Drinks—Soft :							
Grapefruit Crush	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Lemonade	...	...	...	...	...	2	—
Lemon Barley	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Lemon Whole	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Orange Crush	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Orange Squash	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Pineapple	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Soda Water	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Fish Paste	...	...	...	...	...	2	—
Fish Slices	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Ginger	...	...	...	...	...	2	—
Ice Cream	...	...	...	...	...	66	1
Jam—Mixed Fruit	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Raspberry	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Strawberry	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Jelly—Table	...	...	...	...	...	3	—
Lard	...	...	...	...	...	3	—
Margarine	...	...	...	...	...	4	—
Meat Paste	...	...	...	...	...	3	—
Potted	...	...	...	...	...	2	—
Milk	...	...	...	...	...	—	3
Mincemeat	...	...	...	...	...	2	—

Sample	Informal	Formal
Nutmegs	4	—
Paprika	1	—
Peanuts	1	—
Pickles—Sweet	1	—
Purity Fry	1	—
Rice	4	—
Sage and Onion Stuffing	1	—
Salmon Spread	1	—
Sauces	9	—
Sausages—Beef	16	—
Pork	12	—
Spice	1	—
Steaklets	1	—
Suet—Shredded Beef	1	—
Sugar	2	—
Sultanas	2	—
Tapioca	3	—
Tea	3	—
Tomato—Ketchup	3	—
Vinegar—Malt	5	—
Walnuts	1	—
Christmas Pudding	3	—
	<hr/> 236	<hr/> 4

Samples Submitted Following Food Complaints

Baby Food	1	—
Beef—Corned	4	—
Bun—Iced	1	—
Butter	1	—
Fish	1	—
Foreign Object in Milk Bottle	1	—
Lamb Chops	1	—
Meat Pies	3	—
Mussels	1	—
Salad—Fruit	1	—
Tomatoes—Canned	1	—
	<hr/> 16	<hr/> —

Total :— 256

In addition to the above, 144 informal samples of Milk were tested in the Department.

Total Samples Procured	400
Informal	397
Formal	3

(In the case of all milk sampling, a formal sample is procured at the same time as the informal sample referred to above. Should the informal sample tested in the Department's Laboratory prove to be "Non-Genuine", the formal sample is immediately sent to the Public Analyst, and any further action taken on the certificate of the Public Analyst. The Gerber and Hortvet (Freezing Point) Tests are carried out in the Department's Laboratory. This system has worked well).

386 samples were returned Genuine, and 14 Non-Genuine (All by the Public Analyst).

**Action Taken Regarding 14 Non-Genuine Samples
Reported by Public Analyst**

Case No.	Concerning	Offence	Samples	Action Taken
Routine Sampling				
1.	Meat — Potted.	Contravention of Food & Drugs Act, 1955; s.2: in that the article was deficient in meat content (81% against 95% required).	1 Informal	Vendor warned. Follow-up sample satisfactory.
2.	Ice-Cream.	Contravention of Food & Drugs Act, 1955; s.2: and Food Standards Order 1953: in that the article was 20% deficient in non-fatty solids.	1 Informal	Vendor warned. Follow-up sample satisfactory.
3.	Milk.	Contravention of Food & Drugs Act, 1955; s.2: in that the article was deficient in non-fatty solids.	1 Formal	Deficiency found to be natural. Facts reported to Milk Marketing Board. Follow-up sample satisfactory.
4.	Rice.	Contravention of Food & Drugs Act, 1955; s.2: in that the article contained a number of dead beetles and larvae.	1 Informal	Facts reported to the Importer. Follow-up sample satisfactory.

Case No.	Concerning	Offence	Samples	Action Taken
5.	Non-Brewed Condiment.	Contravention of Food & Drugs Act, 1955, s.2: in that the article was deficient in acetic acid. (3.6% against 4% required).	1 Informal	Vendor warned. Follow-up sample being procured.
6.	Soda Water.	Contravention of Food & Drugs Act, 1955; s.2: and Soft Drinks Order: in that the article was deficient in Sodium Bicarbonate. (4.4 grains against 5 as required).	1 Informal	Vendor warned. Follow-up sample being procured.
Sampling Following Food Complaints.				
7.	Lamb Chops.	Contravention of Food & Drugs Act, 1955; s.2: in that the article contained an insect (Muscidae).	1 Informal	Legal Proceedings instituted. (See case No. 2, Page 119).
8.	Tinned Tomatoes.	Contravention of Food & Drugs Act, 1955; s.2: in that the article contained 550 p.p.m. dissolved tin—inside badly corroded.	1 Informal	Taken up with Importers and President of the Board of Trade.
9.	Foreign object in Milk Bottle.	Contravention of Food & Drugs Act, 1955; s.2: in that the article contained a mass of modified starch.	1 Informal	Vendor warned.
10.	Dried Milk. (Baby Food).	Contravention of Food & Drugs Act, 1955; s.2: in that the article contained a dismembered body of a Bluebottle.	1 Informal	Vendors warned.

Case No.	Concerning	Offence	Samples	Action Taken
11.	Meat Pie. (Portion)	Contravention of Food & Drugs Act, 1955; s.2: in that the article contained an insect baked in the pie. (Ptinus Tectus)	1 Informal	Vendor warned.
12.	Corned Beef.	Contravention of Food & Drugs Act, 1955; s.2: in that the article contained 400 p.p.m. tin, also lead and some iron. (Inside of can badly corroded).	1 Informal	Taken up with Importers and President of the Board of Trade.
13.	Iced Bun.	Contravention of Food & Drugs Act, 1955; s.2: in that the article contained specks of general grit and carbon resembling flue dust.	1 Informal	Vendor warned.
14.	Butter.	Contravention of Food & Drugs Act, 1955; s.2: in that the article contained a brush bristle.	1 Informal	Vendor warned.

Summary of Food and Drugs Samples Taken over Last 5 Years

Year	Total Taken	Formal	Informal	Genuine	Non-Genuine
1960	404	7	397	392	12
1961	434	30	404	411	23
1962	404	21	383	390	14
1963	452	15	437	437	15
1964	400	4	396	386	14

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Imitation Cream

A constant supervision is maintained of confectionery shops to ensure that the provisions of Section 47 are complied with. 54 instances concerning the absence of suitable notices regarding the sale of imitation cream cakes were found, and appropriate action was taken.

Milk—Chemical Analysis

The following table shows the average fatty content of the samples procured during the last 5 years and submitted to Chemical Analysis :—

Years	Number of Samples Taken	Average Fat Content
1960	132	3.60%
1961	150	3.63%
1962	123	3.67%
1963	192	3.71%
1964	147	3.79%

The majority of milk sold within the Borough is heat treated—either Pasteurised or Sterilized. Most comes from our five pasteurising plants, though a small amount of pasteurised milk is received from three outside plants. All sterilized milk sold is now produced outside the Borough. In addition a very small quantity of untreated milk (farm bottled) is sold in the Borough. As most milk is bulk supplies subsequently heat treated, the milk is “mixed” and consequently an overall higher average fat content results than would otherwise be the case.

Ice-Cream—Chemical Analysis

67 samples of ice-cream have been submitted for Chemical analysis during the year, and these may be summarised as follows :—

Taken from	No.	Average Fat Content	Average Non-Fatty Solids Content
Local Producers ...	40	8.56%	10.77%
Local Producers using Mix from National Firms ...	7	8.84%	11.96%
National Producers ...	20	9.81%	12.05%
Total	67	8.96%	11.28%
Cold Mix Samples ...	5	9.56%	11.92%
Hot Mix Samples ...	59	8.99%	11.23%
Soft Ice-Cream Samples	3	7.30%	11.20%
Standard Required ...		5.00%	7.50%

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926

1,070 visits were paid to premises in connection with the Above Act, in order to ensure the correct marking and labelling of food-stuffs. Contraventions of the Act were noted in 101 cases, and appropriate action was taken.

Experience has shown that there is little intentional incorrect marking, but there are still many instances noted

where as a result of carelessness there is failure to mark. Appropriate notice and warnings are given in these cases.

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958

There are now 39 persons on the Register of Licensed Slaughtermen. Of these, only 11 are regularly employed at the 3 Slaughterhouses.

Slaughterhouses

Public Slaughterhouses	...	...	1
Other Slaughterhouses	...	...	2
Number of Inspections	...	...	1,952

Slaughterhouses Act, 1958

The appointed date for the Corporation's Slaughterhouse Plan is April, 1966. This plan provides for the erection of a large new private slaughterhouse by a national wholesale firm. This slaughterhouse will make facilities available for all private retail butchers in the town. Preliminary plans for this slaughterhouse were submitted during the year and the proposals were still under discussion at the end of the year.

The plan also provides for the erection of two new private slaughterhouses but it now seems unlikely that these will be built.

Meat Inspection

Qualified Inspectors are employed wholetime upon inspection at the Public Abattoir in Stockton Street, and the Co-operative Society's Abattoir in Saltwells Road. In addition, inspections are made as necessary at St. Luke's Hospital, where a small abattoir is in use solely for the production of meat for this hospital. The following have been slaughtered and inspected before removal from the slaughterhouses :—

Species	Public Abattoir	Saltwells Rd. Abattoir	St. Luke's Abattoir	Total
Bulls	14	3	—	17
Bullocks	2,622	1,200	—	3,822
Cows	999	110	44	1,153
Heifers	1,650	856	1	2,507
Calves	159	52	—	211
Pigs	7,904	2,764	31	10,699
Sows & Boars	1,364	647	1	2,012
Sheep	19,699	4,537	206	24,442
Horses	—	—	—	—
Goats	—	—	—	—
	<u>34,411</u>	<u>10,169</u>	<u>283</u>	<u>44,863</u>

Summary of Animals Slaughtered during the last 5 years.

	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Bulls ...	61	55	61	37	17
Bullocks	4,020	4,690	4,496	4,199	3,822
Cows ...	2,285	2,048	1,833	1,709	1,153
Heifers ...	2,213	2,764	2,685	2,533	2,507
Calves ...	569	545	476	377	211
Sheep ...	25,073	30,663	27,936	24,242	24,442
Pigs ...	12,900	13,870	12,775	12,428	12,711
Horses ...	—	—	—	—	—
Goats ...	26	3	1	—	—
	<u>47,147</u>	<u>54,638</u>	<u>50,263</u>	<u>45,525</u>	<u>44,863</u>

Total :— 242,436

Carcases Inspected and condemned

	Cattle excluding Cows			Sheep and Lambs		Pigs	Horses	Goats
	Cows	Cows	Calves	Lambs				
Number killed	6,346	1,153	211	24,442	12,711	—	—	—
Number Inspected	6,346	1,153	211	24,442	12,711	—	—	—
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS AND CYSTICERCI								
Whole carcasses condemned	9	33	10	84	40	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	3,383	667	1	3,418	3,277	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with con- ditions and diseases other than Tuber- culosis and Cysticerci	53.45	60.71	5.21	14.33	26.09	—	—	—

	Cattle excluding Cows			Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses	Goats
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY									
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	4	—	—	—	121	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	—	0.35	—	—	—	0.96	—	—	—
CYSTICERCUS BOVIS									
Carcases of which some part or organ was condmened	42	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	42	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Of the 44,863 animals slaughtered, 33,772 or 75.28% were found to be sound and unaffected by diseases or conditions of any nature; 126 or 0.28% were found to be affected with Tuberculosis and 10,965 or 24.44% were found to be affected with other diseases or conditions.

The only Tuberculosis found in bovines slaughtered within the Borough during the year occurred as reactors sent in by the Divisional Veterinary Officer; the Public Abattoir being a reception centre for the slaughter of such animals.

Summary

Year	Total No. of Animals Slaughtered	No. sound & unaffected by Diseases or Conditions		No. Affected by Tuberculosis		No. Affected by other Diseases or Conditions	
			%		%		%
1960	47,147	37,421	79.39	391	0.82	9,335	19.79
1961	54,638	43,208	79.08	248	0.45	11,182	20.46
1962	50,263	39,236	78.06	172	0.34	10,855	21.60
1963	45,525	34,395	75.55	165	0.36	10,965	24.09
1964	44,863	33,772	75.28	126	0.28	10,965	24.44

Meat and Offal Condemned at Slaughterhouses

Total :— 39 Tons, 15 Cwts., 0 Qrs., 4 lbs. (89,044 lbs.)

Classified as follows :— (in lbs.)

Disease or Condition	Beef	Cow Offal	Other Beef	Pork	Mutton	Veal	Other Offal	Total
Abscesses ...	—	909	59	639	107	—	5,066	6,780
Actinobacillosis	—	42	—	—	—	—	310	352
Actinomycosis ...	—	28	—	—	—	—	293	321
Arthritis ...	—	—	45	232	28	—	26	331
Blood Aspiration	—	30	—	—	—	—	227	257
Bruising ...	30	—	—	22	56	—	14	122
Cirrhosis ...	—	120	—	—	—	—	473	593
Congestion ...	—	—	10	6	—	—	1,611	1,627
Contamination ...	—	14	7	10	—	—	223	254
Decomposition	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	22
Emaciation ...	4,625	854	—	570	948	—	470	7,467
Emphysema ...	—	40	—	—	—	—	40	80
Enteritis ...	—	12	—	74	—	—	30	116
Fever (Acute) ...	812	198	—	986	—	—	86	2,082
Food Aspiration	—	270	—	—	—	—	3,053	3,323
Ill-Bled ...	—	—	401	414	—	—	146	961
Immaturity ...	—	—	—	—	—	37	7	44
Inflammation ...	—	92	—	2	6	—	1,428	1,528
Johnes Disease	384	200	—	—	—	—	116	700
Joint Ill ...	—	—	—	—	—	141	30	171
Leukaemia ...	540	104	—	—	—	—	—	644
Lymphadenitis (Caseous)	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	32
Mastitis ...	4,619	4,713	—	265	119	—	479	10,195
Melanosis ...	—	—	—	—	—	31	40	71
Metritis ...	—	—	—	260	139	—	55	454
Moribund ...	396	95	—	—	—	—	—	491
Natural Death ...	—	—	—	90	300	—	—	390
Necrosis ...	—	24	—	—	—	—	76	100
Nephritis ...	—	14	—	472	—	—	104	590
Oedema (Dropsy)	4,782	879	372	—	1,168	—	518	7,719
Osteomatosis ...	—	—	214	—	—	—	70	284
Parasites								
Ascaris ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	969	969
Cysticercus								
Bovis	—	—	96	—	—	—	1,483	1,579
Echinococcus	—	—	—	—	—	—	111	111
Fluke ...	—	1,838	—	—	—	—	13,619	15,457
Unclassified ...	—	—	—	—	62	—	2,312	2,374
Pericarditis ...	424	111	580	—	—	—	392	1,507
Peritonitis ...	—	12	148	694	88	1	670	1,613
Pleurisy ...	—	362	30	11	92	—	4,137	4,632
Pneumonia ...	320	145	1,046	876	222	28	2,137	4,774
Pyaemia ...	—	—	—	1,233	68	135	239	1,675
Septicaemia ...	—	—	—	—	40	40	25	105
Telangiectasis (Angioma)	—	464	—	—	—	—	12	476
Toxaemia ...	—	—	—	—	125	—	37	162
Trauma (Injury)	158	—	547	530	128	2	179	1,544
Tuberculosis ...	—	138	—	2,444	—	—	63	2,645
Tumours ...	—	—	84	93	—	—	8	185
Uraemia ...	—	—	430	364	48	81	135	1,058
Miscellaneous ...	—	20	—	6	—	—	51	77
Totals	17,090	11,728	4,069	10,293	3,744	496	41,624	89,044

Summary of Condemnations during last 5 years.

Year	Total Condemned Lbs.	Butchers' Meat Lbs.	Butchers' Meat affected by Tuberculosis Lbs.
1960	104,905	93,613	6,813
1961	152,659	103,341	9,531
1962	103,611	93,883	3,831
1963	106,368	88,770	3,946
1964	107,622	89,044	2,645

During the past 5 years the incidence of Tuberculosis in animals slaughtered for human consumption was as follows :—

Year	Cows		Other Cattle		Calves		Pigs	
	Slaughtered	%	Slaughtered	%	Slaughtered	%	Slaughtered	%
1960	2,285	2·54	6,294	0·98	569	0·18	12,900	2·10
1961	2,048	0·98	7,509	0·36	545	1·28	13,870	1·40
1962	1,833	0·27	7,242	0·04	476	—	12,775	1·28
1963	1,709	1·05	6,769	0·07	377	—	12,428	1·14
1964	1,153	0·35	6,346	—	211	—	12,711	0·96

Cysticercus Bovis

A strict inspection was carried out in accordance with the Ministry's instructions. The table below shows the result of the inspections carried out.

No. of Animals Inspected	No. of cases of Cysticercus Bovis
7,499	43
Incidence.	(0.57%)

Following the more strict instructions of the Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963, all carcasses found to be infested with *Cysticercus Bovis* are subjected to cold storage for the stipulated period. This is irrespective of whether the lesions are viable or non-viable. During the year no carcasses were found infested in a generalised form, all being local infestations.

The Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963

These Regulations continued to be operated throughout the year. A complete 100% inspection was carried out of all animals slaughtered in the area and all carcasses passed were suitably marked.

Suitable arrangements were made with adjoining Local Authorities for dealing with carcasses infested with localised *Cysticercus Bovis* which are sent into cold stores in Middlesbrough. Under these arrangements the forwarding Public Health Inspector provides a certificate of inspection and at

the end of the detention period, Middlesbrough officers stamp and release the carcasses.

Charges at the rates provided for in the Regulations are made in respect of all carcasses inspected.

Disposal of Meat Unfit for Human Consumption

The arrangements made when the Meat (Staining and Sterilization) Regulations came into operation have continued to function satisfactorily. This has ensured the proper disposal of all condemned meat.

Meat Distributors' Vehicles

During the year 18 inspections were carried out of vehicles used in connection with the distribution of meat.

The standard of hygiene in the distribution of meat still leaves much to be desired. There are still too many cases where the vehicles employed are unsatisfactory, and the general cleanliness of the clothing of many of the men employed on them could with advantage be much improved. The educational and propaganda approaches which have so far been made by the Department have not yet been successful in making those concerned realise that they are handling an important part of the Public's food.

It is becoming increasingly obvious that in the coming year, if a considerable improvement does not take place it may be necessary to resort to legal proceedings to enforce the legislation governing the transport and handling of meat.

Other Food Inspection

Foodstuffs condemned—other than at Slaughterhouses.

Total :— 8 Tons 5 Cwts. 3 Qrs. 14 Lbs. (18,578 lbs.)

Classified as follows :—

	lbs.
Beef	494
Pork	50
Offal	164
Fish	42
Tinned Goods	10,949 (5,779 tins)
Vegetables	140
Miscellaneous	6,739
Total :—	<u>18,578</u>

Summary of Condemnations

	T.	c.	q.	lb.
At Slaughterhouses ...	39	15	—	4 (89,044 lbs.)
Other than at Slaughterhouses	8	5	3	14 (18,578 lbs.)
Total	48	—	3	18(107,622 lbs.)

**TOTAL CONDEMNATIONS OF FOOD AT
SLAUGHTERHOUSES AND OTHER PREMISES**

Species, etc.	Affected with Tuberculosis		Affected with Other Diseases or Conditions		Total	
	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.
Beasts ...	—	—	42	17,244	42	17,244
Pigs & Sows ...	1	410	40	6,973	41	7,383
Sheep & Lambs	—	—	84	3,456	84	3,456
Calves ...	—	—	10	494	10	494
Beef ...	—	—	—	4,409	—	4,409
Pork ...	—	2,034	—	926	—	2,960
Mutton ...	—	—	—	288	—	288
Veal ...	—	—	—	2	—	2
Offal ...	—	201	—	53,315	—	53,516
Fish ...	—	—	—	42	—	42
Canned Goods	—	—	—	10,949	—	10,949
Vegetables ...	—	—	—	140	—	140
Miscellaneous ...	—	—	—	6,739	—	6,739
Totals :—		2,645		104,977		107,622
		(1·18 tons)		(46·86 tons)		(48·04 tons)

HYGIENE OF FOOD PREMISES

Below is given a schedule of various food premises showing the number of each within the Borough, and the number of inspections carried out during the year.

Subject to Registration

Type of Business	Recorded in the Department	Inspections
Fried Fish Shops	87	211
Ice-Cream : Producers ...	9	97
Dealers	542	480
Preserved Food Preparation and Butchers' Shops	424	518

Not Subject to Registration

Type of Business	Recorded in the Department	Inspections
Bakehouses	36	109
Butter Factories	3	3
Cafes, Snack Bars and Restaurants	92	548
Food Shops	727	2,317
Hotel Kitchens	11	11
Market Stalls	34	917
Mobile Sales Units	115	164
Meat Distributors	7	266
Public Houses & Clubs	155	189
School Kitchens	7	6
Serving Dining Halls	40	6
Kitchen/Dining Halls	29	4
Works Canteens	20	15
Street Traders	20	83
(Estimated weekly average)		

Contraventions Found**Informal Action**

Unsatisfactory conditions were found on 583 visits paid to the above food premises.

The following contraventions were remedied during the year :—

Absence of adequate personal washing facilities	61
Absence of adequate equipment washing facilities	14
Absence of storage facilities for outdoor clothing	19
Disrepair of walls, floors or ceilings	87
Defective equipment and/or fittings	57
Inadequate refuse storage facilities	21
Inadequate lighting or ventilation	88
Inadequate protection of food against contamination	143
Lack of cleanliness of walls, floors or ceilings	142
Lack of cleanliness of equipment	56
Unsatisfactory sanitary accommodation	57
Unsatisfactory food handling methods	27
Other contraventions	222

Formal Action

Concerning	Number of Contraventions Reported to Legal Dept. Prosecutions		Warning Letters Sent
Food Premises ...	6	5	1
Food Sales Vehicles	5	4	1
Foreign Objects in Food ...	18	3	15
Contaminated or unsound food ...	32	7	25
	<hr/> 61	<hr/> 19	<hr/> 42

Food Hygiene

A considerable amount of routine work has been done during the year on the inspection of food premises and in the supervision and control of the methods adopted in the preparation and handling of food. The general policy of the Department is to give advice and guidance to food traders wherever possible, and recourse to legal proceedings is only taken after all other approaches have failed to achieve the desired results. Informal action of this type was taken on 583 occasions during the year and almost invariably produced the required improvement.

A comprehensive and planned system of inspection ensures that all premises are inspected at regular intervals, and that special attention is given to premises where experience has shown a greater likelihood of contraventions of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960. The number and type of contraventions found show the value and importance of the work which is being done.

In addition to the normal routine work, a special survey was carried out during the year of all fried fish shops in the town and action taken to bring them up to higher standards of construction, equipment and practice than had previously obtained.

Formal educational work on food hygiene continued during the year. Food Hygiene Bulletins prepared by members of the staff for the dissemination of advice and information were distributed during the year on the following subjects :—

- “ Meat (Treatment) Regulations, 1964.”
- “ Merchandise Marks Act, 1926.”
- “ Merchandise Marks (Imported Goods) (Raw Cucumbers) Order, 1963.”
- “ Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960.”

“Hygiene in the Meat Products, Manufacturing and Retail Meat Trades.”

“Handlers of Cooked Meats.”

“Soft Drinks Regulations, 1964.”

Arrangements were also made for the inception of short courses for food handlers, and a booklet “Clean Food Handling” prepared for the use of persons attending the courses. There was a most gratifying response from the trade, and there is every indication that the scheme will prove most successful. The first courses commenced in January, 1965.

MAGISTERIAL PROCEEDINGS

Complaints

Results

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------|
| 1. Contravening Food Hygiene Regulations, 1960 : | |
| (a) Regulations 23(1) and 33(2):
“Failure to keep clean floors, walls, ceilings and woodwork of four food rooms.” | Fined £40. |
| (b) Regulations 5 and 33(2):
“Premises were kept in an insanitary condition.” | Fined £10. |
| (c) Regulations 14(1)(a) & 33(2): “Providing an insanitary water closet in yard.” | Fined £10. |
| (d) Regulations 14(2) and 33(2):
“Failing to keep clean floors and walls of water closet in yard.” | Fined £10. |
| (e) Regulations 16(3) and 33(2):
“Failing to provide towel, soap and nail brush at or near wash hand basin.” | Fined £10. |
| (f) Regulations 14(5) and 33(2):
“Failing to display notice near water closet requesting users to wash hands.” | Fined £1. |
| 2. Contravening Food & Drugs Act, 1955; Section 2: “Sale of a tin of ‘Morning Star Lamb Chops’ containing an insect.” | Fined £3 and £2 10s 0d costs. |
| 3. Contravening Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960; Regulations 28(1) and 33(2):
“Failing to provide adequate supply of hot water at a suitable temperature in motor sales vehicle.” | Fined £2. |

Complaint	Results
4. Contravening Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960;	
(a) Regulations 19(1)(c) and 33(2): "The sink was not in a clean condition and had a temporary blockage."	Fined £1.
(b) Regulations 24 and 33(2):	
(i) Accumulation of refuse or filth in a food room, and the presence of a bucket half-filled with urine."	Fined £3.
(ii) "Accumulation of refuse in Shop portion."	Fined £3.
(c) Regulations 23(1) and 33(2): "Failure to keep clean the floor of the shop."	Fined £3.
(d) Regulations 8(a) and 33(2): "Food exposed for sale not protected against contamination by other persons."	Fined £3.
(e) Regulations 16(1) and 33(2): "Failure to provide a wash hand basin."	Fined £2.
(f) Regulations 14(2) and 33(2): "Absence of artificial lighting in sanitary convenience."	Fined £2.
(g) Regulations 14(5) and 33(2): "Failure to exhibit a 'Wash your hands now' notice in sanitary convenience."	Fined £1.
5. Contravening Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960; Regulations 28(1)a, 33(2)(a) and 34:	
(a) "Failing to provide adequate supply of hot water at a suitably controlled temperature in motor sales vehicle."	Fined £5.
(b) "Failing to provide nail brush in motor sales vehicle."	Fined £1.
Regulations 26(2), 33(2)a, and 34: "Failing to display conspicuously on vehicle the address of the company."	Fined £5.

Complaint	Results
6. Contravening Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960; Regulations 28(1)(a), 33(2)(a) and 34: "Failing to provide an adequate supply of hot water at a suitably controlled temperature in a motor sales vehicle."	Fined £5.
7. Contravening Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960; Regulations 26(2), 33(2)(a) and 34:	
(a) "Failing to display conspicuously on motor sales vehicle the name and address of the owner."	Fined £5.
(b) Regulations 28(1)(a), 33(2)(a) and 34: "Failing to provide an adequate supply of hot water at a suitably controlled temperature in a motor sales vehicle."	Fined £5.
8. Contravening Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960:	
(a) Regulations 28(1)(a), 33(2)(a) and 34: "Failing to provide an adequate supply of hot water at a suitably controlled temperature in a motor sales vehicle."	Fined £5.
(b) Regulations 6, 33(2)(a) and 34:	
(i) "Failing to protect trays and shelving intended for containing food."	Fined £10.
(ii) "Failing to keep in good repair a meat cutting board so as to prevent risk of contamination."	Fined £10.
9. Contravening Food & Drugs Act, 1955; Section 2: "Sale of crumpets affected by mould."	Defendant given absolute discharge with 4s 0d costs.
10. Contravening Food & Drugs Act, 1955; Section 2: "Selling two packages of Ducks and Peas affected with mould."	Fined £50.

Complaint	Results
Contravening Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960;	
(a) Regulations 8(a) and 33(2): Failed to take all steps reasonably necessary to protect food from contamination, by placing cooked meat in uncovered metal containers in yard."	Fined £30.
(b) Regulations 14(2) and 33(2). "Failing to keep clean a room containing a sanitary convenience."	Fined £5.
(c) Regulations 23(1) and 33(2): "Failure to keep clean the floor, walls and door wood-work of a food room."	Fined £5.
11. Contravening Food & Drugs Act, 1955; Section 2: "Sale of three portions of mutton not of the quality demanded in that they were affected by decomposition."	Fined £20.
12. Contravening Food & Drugs Act, 1955; Section 2: "Sale of large sliced brown loaf not of the quality demanded in that it was affected by mould."	Fined £10.
13. Contravening Food & Drugs Act, 1955; Section 2: "Sale of cheese cake not of the quality demanded in that it contained a piece of metal."	Fined £7 10s 0d.
14. Contravening Food & Drugs Act, 1955; Section 2: "Sale of two salmon fish cakes not of quality demanded in that they were mouldy."	Fined £7.
15. Contravening Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960; Regulations 30, 33(1) and 34: "Failure to wear a clean and washable overall whilst carrying meat as open food."	Fined £2.
16. Contravening Food & Drugs Act, 1955 Section 2: "Sale of Mutton chops not of quality demanded in that it contained foreign matter (sheep droppings)."	Fined £20.

**STATISTICAL
TABLES**



ABSTRACT OF HEALTH REPORTS

YEAR	POPULATION	DEATH RATE			BIRTH RATE			INFANT DEATHS						Smallpox			Enteric & Contd. Fever			Measles			Diphtheria			Diarrhoea & Enteritis		Whooping Cough		Cancer		Bronchitis		Pneumonia			All Forms Tuberculosis			Influenza		Heart Disease		Nephritis		Maternal Deaths				Violent Deaths		Syphilis	
		No. of Deaths	Per 1,000 pop.	England & Wales	No. of Births	Per 1,000 pop.	England & Wales	Stillbirths Rate per 1,000 Live births	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks-12 months	Total deaths under 1 year	Rate per 1,000 Live births	England & Wales	Notified	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 pop.	Notified	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 pop.	Notified	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 pop.	Notified	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 pop.	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 pop.	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 pop.	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 pop.	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 pop.	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 pop.	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 pop.	Sepsis	Other	Total	Rate per 1,000 Total Births	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 pop.	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 pop.								
1900	97,007	2,407	25.07	18.2	3,343	34.46	28.7	—	—	—	663	198	154	1	0	—	138	23	0.24	—	24	0.24	25	3	0.03	62	0.64	39	0.49	71	0.69	158	1.63	—	546	5.63	—	247	2.59	28	0.23	147	1.52	24	0.25	3	11	14	—	72	0.74	7	0.07
1910	107,014	1,822	17.02	13.5	3,440	32.14	25.1	—	—	—	496	144	106	0	0	—	71	17	0.17	—	11	0.10	143	35	0.33	153	1.43	32	0.29	80	0.71	122	1.14	—	354	3.31	—	153	1.42	6	0.06	109	1.02	27	0.25	4	9	13	—	60	0.56	6	0.06
1920	132,208	2,026	15.32	12.4	4,431	33.51	25.4	—	—	—	602	135	79	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,271	43	0.33	176	12	0.09	125	0.95	24	0.18	105	0.79	159	1.20	245	339	2.56	451	178	1.34	16	0.12	114	0.56	29	0.22	7	7	14	—	59	0.45	13	0.10
1930	133,100	1,760	14.13	11.4	3,304	26.53	16.3	—	—	—	264	79	60	—	—	0.00	3	—	0.00	2,459	45	0.33	104	8	0.06	31	0.23	38	0.29	175	1.31	64	0.47	350	200	1.50	510	218	1.63	29	0.22	268	2.01	48	0.36	6	9	15	—	81	0.61	3	0.02
1938	139,800	1,721	12.31	11.6	2,765	19.77	15.1	—	—	—	200	72	53	—	—	0.00	1	—	0.00	639	2	0.01	286	12	0.09	24	0.17	3	0.02	214	1.53	43	0.30	208	146	1.05	297	153	1.09	16	0.11	409	2.92	46	0.32	6	6	12	—	80	0.57	8	0.06
1939	137,500D 139,900B	1,828	13.30	12.1	2,572	18.50	15.0	—	—	—	194	75	50	—	—	0.01	2	1	0.01	3,183	10	0.07	266	31	0.22	21	0.16	17	0.12	183	1.33	51	0.39	274	152	1.11	295	168	1.22	21	0.15	509	3.65	31	0.22	4	8	12	—	86	0.62	3	0.02
1944	126,920	1,656	13.04	11.6	2,974	22.58	17.6	22.43	114	75	189	65	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,242	2	0.01	235	11	0.08	19	0.15	3	0.02	190	1.49	82	0.64	177	109	0.86	241	131	1.03	16	0.12	405	3.19	43	0.33	4	8	12	4.03	90	0.71	12	0.02
1945	128,620	1,634	12.70	11.4	2,691	20.92	16.1	34.10	130	85	215	80	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,171	1	0.01	213	10	0.07	52	0.40	1	0.01	216	1.68	93	0.72	150	93	0.72	239	134	1.86	15	0.12	379	2.94	32	0.24	1	5	6	2.22	74	0.75	8	0.06
1946	137,730	1,701	12.35	11.5	3,398	24.67	19.1	31.34	142	50	192	56	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	931	2	0.01	52	—	0.00	13	0.09	9	0.07	232	1.68	104	0.75	228	96	0.69	245	115	0.83	17	0.12	438	3.18	35	0.25	—	5	5	1.40	63	0.45	8	0.06
1947	140,460	1,793	12.77	12.0	3,631	25.85	20.5	29.40	117	115	232	64	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,755	6	0.00	41	—	—	52	0.37	1	0.00	270	1.92	100	0.71	163	44	0.31	285	132	0.93	18	0.12	445	3.16	49	0.34	—	3	3	0.55	51	0.36	9	0.06
1948	143,400	1,640	11.44	10.8	3,321	23.16	17.9	23.81	75	84	159	48	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,414	1	0.01	49	5	0.03	36	0.25	1	0.01	229	1.61	82	0.57	144	97	0.67	344	109	0.76	3	0.03	451	3.14	47	0.33	—	3	3	0.88	63	0.44	8	0.05
1949	145,050	1,752	12.08	11.7	3,077	21.21	16.7	19.75	93	64	157	51	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,093	1	0.01	36	3	0.02	51	0.35	2	0.03	248	1.70	106	0.73	194	86	0.60	322	108	0.74	20	0.13	499	3.44	36	0.25	—	2	2	0.64	54	0.37	9	0.06
1950	145,500	1,782	12.25	11.6	3,121	21.45	15.8	28.20	62	111	173	55	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	825	—	—	26	1	0.01	17	0.12	4	0.03	300	2.06	97	0.67	101	91	0.63	319	92	0.63	17	0.12	507	3.48	27	0.19	—	2	2	0.64	58	0.40	7	0.05
*1951	146,500	1,723	11.75	12.5	3,073	20.95	15.5	22.58	61	48	109	35	30	—	—	—	1	—	—	3,562	3	0.02	18	1	0.01	10	0.06	1	0.01	245	1.67	127	0.86	118	98	0.66	305	71	0.48	35	0.24	520	3.55	19	0.13	—	2	2	0.64	57	0.39	8	0.05
*1952	147,200	1,591	10.81	11.3	3,098	21.05	15.3	22.10	52	50	102	33	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,086	1	0.01	2	—	—	8	0.05	1	0.01	245	1.66	75	0.51	85	94	0.65	297	47	0.32	2	0.01	532	3.61	17	0.12	1	1	2	0.63	29	0.19	4	0.02
*1953	147,900	1,714	11.59	11.4	3,165	21.40	15.5	25.85	62	153	115	36	27	—	—	—	2	—	—	960	1	0.01	—	—	—	3	0.02	—	—	283	1.91	95	0.64	56	95	0.64	337	41	0.28	10	0.07	497	3.36	15	0.10	—	2	2	0.62	90	0.61	2	0.01
*1954	148,100	1,643	11.09	11.3	3,038	20.51	15.2	24.40	68	36	104	34	25.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,067	1	0.01	10	—	—	10	0.06	—	—	251	1.69	98	0.66	75	82	0.55	228	37	0.25	2	0.01	544	3.66	14	0.09	—	2	2	0.65	72	0.48	6	0.04
*1955	148,700	1,545	11.47	11.7	3,085	20.74	15.0	32.09	62	41	103	33	24.9	—	—	—	1	—	—	1,580	—	—	5	—	—	9	0.06	—	—	255	1.72	85	0.57	90	95	0.63	171	26	0.17	5	0.03	512	3.44	17	0.11	—	1	1	0.32	89	0.59	4	0.03
*1956	149,900	1,706	11.4	11.3	3,314	22.1	14.6	26.51	62	40	102	31	24.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,178	—	—	2	—	—	3	0.02	—	—	293	1.95	95	0.65	61	122	0.60	180	26	0.17	8	0.08	507	3.31	17	0.11	—	2	2	0.60	76	0.53	5	0.03
*1957	151,000	1,723	11.4	11.5	3,481	23.05	16.1	28.44	88	38	126	36	23.0	—	—	—	2	—	—	1,927	—	—	—	—	—	6	0.04	—	—	270	1.78	75	0.49	157	110	0.70	169	33	0.21	15	0.09	530	3.51	17	0.11	1	3	4	1.14	91	0.60	4	0.03
*1958	152,500	1,692	11.1	11.7	3,710	24.33	16.4	23.18	65	25	90	24	22.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,315	—	—	—	—	—	11	0.07	—	—	291	1.91	98	0.65	93	104	0.68	138	19	0.12	3	0.02	537	3.52	19	0.12	—	4	4	1.07	75	0.49	6	0.04
*1959	153,800	1,679	10.82	11.6	3,473	22.58	16.5	28.53	70	29	99	29	22.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,841	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	300	1.95	81	0.53	72	78	0.51	117	19	0.12	8	0.05	479	3.11	21	0.14	—	—	—	—	102	0.66	6	0.04	
*1960	154,560	1,828	11.83	11.5	3,510	22.71	17.1	22.55	57	27	84	24	24.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,657	1	0.01	—	—	—	6	0.04	1	0.01	316	2.04	90	0.58	62	94	0.61	103	16	0.10	—	—	559	3.62	6	0.04	—	—	—	—	86	0.56	5	0.03
*1961	156,490	1,807	11.55	12.0	3,504	22.41	17.4	20.69	57	30	87	24	21.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,054	—	—	—	—	—	10	0.01	—	—	291	1.86	127	0.81	61	85	0.54	107	20	0.12	13	0.08	565	3.61	14	0.08	—	1	1	0.2	78	0.49	2	0.01
*1962	157,690	1,667	10.58	11.9	3,567	22.15	18.0	22.15	54	33	87	24	21.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,762	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	290	1.84	92	0.58	39	112	0.71	96	14	0.09	3	0.02	523	3.32	10	0.06	—	3	3	0.84	85	0.54	3	0.02	
*1963	159,110	1,654	10.46	12.2	3,461	21.4	18.2	22.46	70	29	99	29	20.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,390	—	—	—	—	—	2	0.01	—	—	298	1.89	82	0.51	26	113	0.71	99	12	0.08	6	0.04	544	3.44	10	0.06	—	1	1	0.30	75	0.47	2	0.01
*1964	157,740	1,647	10.44	11.3	3,319	20.6	18.4	21.05	62	30	92	28	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,106	—	—	—	—	—	5	0.03	—	—	313	1.9	87	0.55	17	89	0.6	93	18	0.11	—	—	520	3.3	7	0.04	—	1	1	0.30	97	0.62	3	0.02

* Deaths classified in accordance with the International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death, 1948.

TABLE II.

**CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE DURING 1964
OF MIDDLESBROUGH RESIDENTS**

CAUSE OF DEATH	Sex	Total All Ages	Under 4 Weeks	4 weeks and under 1 year	AGE IN YEARS									
					1—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75 & over	
1. Tuberculosis, Respiratory	M F	13 2	—	—	—	—	—	2	1 1	1	4 1	3	2	
2. Tuberculosis, Other	M F	1 2	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	
3. Syphilitic Disease	M F	2 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	
9. Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases ...	M F	3 2	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	
10. Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	M F	23 24	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 5	9 4	11 8	2 7		
11. Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus ...	M F	85 7	—	—	—	—	—	4 1	21	36 3	19 3	5		
12. Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	M F	— 25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
13. Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	F	11	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	4	3	1		
14. Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	M F	88 50	—	—	1	—	2	6 4	8 5	23 11	26 19	22 11		
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	M F	3 2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	1	
16. Diabetes	M F	2 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	
17. Vascular Lesions of Nervous System ...	M F	139 114	—	1	—	—	1	1 3	5 4	25 7	47 26	59 74		
18. Coronarory Disease, Angina	M F	216 147	—	—	—	—	5	9	27 6	50 24	80 44	45 73		
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease	M F	4 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 2	1 2	2 4		
20. Other Heart Disease	M F	58 87	—	—	—	—	2 1	1 2	6 7	3 6	13 10	29 65		
21. Other Circulatory Disease	M F	20 32	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 2	1 3	6 8	11 19		
23. Pneumonia	M F	48 41	3 1	7 4	— 1	1	1	—	4 5	7 1	13 9	12 19		
24. Bronchitis	M F	70 17	—	1	—	—	1	—	7 3	24 3	26 6	11 8		
25. Other Diseases of Respiratory System ...	M F	9 5	—	— 1	—	—	—	—	— 1	2 1	5 1	2 1		
26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	M F	12 3	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	4 1	3 2		
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	M F	1 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 1		
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	M F	5 2	—	—	—	—	1	—	1 1	—	1	—	2 1	
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate	M	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4		
30. Pregnancy, Chlldbirth, Abortion	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—		
31. Congenital Malformations	M F	9 10	4 2	2 3	2 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 1	1 1	
32. Other Defined and Ill-Defined Diseases ...	M F	63 69	38 11	4 2	—	— 1	1	—	5 5	5 7	6 12	1 26	7	
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents	M F	20 11	—	—	3 1	1 1	5 2	1	3	3	2 1	2 3	— 3	
34. All Other Accidents	M F	26 22	1 2	2 3	1	—	2	2	2	1 1	8 2	6 1	1 13	
35. Suicide	M F	11 6	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	3	1	2	1	
36. Homicide and Operations of War	M F	1 —	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Total All Causes	M F	937 710	46 16	17 13	9 3	2 2	8 5	21 2	31 29	98 45	213 90	270 166	222 339	
TOTAL		1647	62	30	12	4	13	23	60	143	303	436	561	

TABLE III.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN 1964, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO AGE GROUPS

Notifiable Disease	At All Ages M. F.	Number of Cases Notified															
		0—		1—		2—		3—		5—		10—		15-24		25 +	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Food Poisoning ...	5 9	—	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	1	1	—
Diphtheria ...	— —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlatina ...	20 20	—	—	—	—	2	2	4	4	10	12	3	2	—	—	1	—
Measles (excluding Rubella)	590 516	37	36	83	96	84	90	193	163	188	128	2	2	2	—	—	1
Whooping Cough	70 60	12	12	10	13	11	10	18	13	18	12	—	—	1	—	—	—
Chicken-Pox	570 530	26	23	31	46	57	58	126	109	297	253	26	28	2	7	5	6
Enteric Fever	— —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis	— —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	117 99	15	9	20	18	20	15	22	14	25	15	4	1	—	8	8	19
Puerperal Pyrexia	— 21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	10
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2 —	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections	2 4	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Erysipelas	3 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Acute Primary Pneumonia	12 5	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	9	4
Encephalitis	1 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	50 35	—	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	4	3	2	11	4	30	21
Other Tuberculosis	3 5	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	4
Total ...	1445 1308	95	86	148	177	175	176	365	307	543	426	38	35	24	32	57	69

TABLE IV.

ANNUAL RETURN OF FOOD POISONING

1. Local Authority : Middlesbrough County Borough, Year : 1964.

	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total
2. (a) Food Poisoning Notifications (Corrected), as Returned to Registrar General	Nil	2	5	7	14
(b) Cases Otherwise Ascertained	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(c) Symptomless Excreters	Nil	Nil	1	8	9
(d) Fatal Cases	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

3. Particulars of Outbreaks—Nil.

4. Single Cases.

Agent	No. of Cases		Total No. of Cases
	Notified	Otherwise Ascertained	
Agent identified :			
Salmonella Kiambu	1	—	1
Salmonella Schwarzen Grund	1	—	1
Salmonella Typhi-Murium	4	—	4
Agent not identified	8	—	8
Totals ...	14	—	14

TABLE V.
PREMATURE LIVE BIRTHS

Weight at Birth	Born in Hospital				Born at home or in a nursing home				Transferred to hospital on or before 28th day				Premature stillbirths	
	Died				Died				Died				Born	
	Total births	within 24 hrs. of birth	in 1 and under 7 days	in 7 and under 28 days	Total births	within 24 hrs. of birth	in 1 and under 7 days	in 7 and under 28 days	Total births	within 24 hrs. of birth	in 1 and under 7 days	in 7 and under 28 days	in hospital	at home or in a nursing home
1. 2 lb. 3 oz. or less	(1) 15	(2) 11	(3) 3	(4) —	(5) 1	(6) —	(7) —	(8) —	(9) 2	(10) —	(11) —	(12) —	(13) 5	(14) —
2. Over 2 lb. 3 oz. up to and including 3 lb. 4 oz.	15	7	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	9	—
3. Over 3 lb. 4 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 6 oz.	38	1	1	—	12	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	11	2
4. Over 4 lb. 6 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 15 oz.	51	1	2	1	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
5. Over 4 lb. 15 oz. up to and including 5 lb. 8 oz.	77	—	1	—	37	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	4	—
6. Total	196	20	8	1	59	2	1	1	6	2	—	—	32	2

TABLE VI.

Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1952

Summary of notifications of Tuberculosis during the period from the 1st January, 1964 to the 31st December, 1964 in the County Borough.

Age Periods	Formal Notifications													
	Number of Primary Notifications of new cases of tuberculosis													
	0-	1-	2-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	Total (all ages)
Respiratory, Males	—	2	2	2	3	5	6	10	7	4	6	2	1	50
Respiratory, Females	1	1	2	4	2	4	—	10	6	3	2	1	—	36
Non-Respiratory, Males	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Non-Respiratory, Females	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	4
Total	1	4	4	6	5	10	8	21	13	8	9	3	1	93

In addition the following Posthumous Notifications were received.

Age Periods	Posthumous Notifications													
	0-	1-	2-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	Total
Respiratory Males	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	4
Respiratory Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Non-Respiratory Males	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Non-Respiratory Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	—	6

TABLE VII.

Cancer

DEATH RATES per 1,000

Year	Middlesbrough			England & Wales
1945	1.68	1.94
1946	1.86	1.84
1947	1.92	1.85
1948	1.61	1.85
1949	1.71	1.87
1950	2.06	1.89
1951	1.67	1.96
1952	1.66	1.67
1953	1.91	1.99
1954	1.69	2.03
1955	1.72	2.05
1956	1.95	2.07
1957	1.78	2.09
1958	1.91	2.14
1959	1.95	2.14
1960	2.04	2.14
1961	1.86	2.16
1962	1.84	2.18
1963	1.89	2.17
1964	1.98	2.21

TABLE VIII.

Deaths from Cancer

Age Distribution

Ages		Male	Female	Total
1 to 5 years	...	1	—	1
5 to 45 years	...	12	11	23
45 to 65 years	...	98	44	142
65 and over	...	85	62	147
TOTAL		196	117	313

Number of patients referred to Local Health Authority during year ended 31st December, 1964.

Referred by	Mentally ill				Subnormal				Severely subnormal				Totals (9-16)				Grand Total	
	Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16		16 and over			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)		(21)
(a) General practitioners	...	—	—	51	61	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	112
(b) Hospitals, on discharge from in-patient treatment	...	—	—	14	6	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	22
(c) Hospitals, after or during out-patient or day treatment	...	—	—	13	11	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	28
(d) Local education authorities	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	—	—	5	2	—	—	7
(e) Police and courts	...	—	—	24	25	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	1	2	—	1	53
(f) Other sources	...	—	—	44	35	—	—	1	—	2	3	2	—	2	3	3	—	87
3. Number of patients under L.H.A. care at 31.12.64	...	2	—	15	23	4	2	58	35	27	34	84	65	31	36	142	100	349
4. Number of patients in L.H.A. area on waiting list for admission to hospital at 31.12.64																		
In urgent need of hospital care		—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	4	2	—	4	4	3	1	12
Not in urgent need of hospital care	...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	2	4
5. Number of admissions for temporary residential care																		
To N.H.S. hospitals	...	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	5	3	2	3	6	3	2	3	17
To L.A. residential accommodation	...	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Elsewhere	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1

